SURVEY OF PROGRESS

1962-64

Ministry of Planning

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Contents

List of Tables iv
Introduction
1. Public Finance
2. Money and Banking
3. [illegible] [illegible]
4. Manpower [illegible]
5. Agriculture [illegible]
6. Rural Development 47
7. Industry 52
8. Transportation and Communications [illegible]
9. Education [illegible]
10. [illegible] Information 75
11. Health 78
Appendix 97

List of Tables

Public Finance 89
Money and Banking 100
Balance of Payments 119
Manpower 128
Agriculture 132
Industry 135
Transportation and Communications 141
[illegible] 147

Introduction

Sound planning of economic and social activities is a prerequisite of progress in developing countries. Afghanistan, being a developing country, tries to accelerate the pace of its progress through the design and execution of development plans. Planning is now accepted as necessary by all developing countries, although there are of course many practical obstacles ranging from broad general question of strategy to many detailed problems of execution which require deep and systematic research and study. It is also necessary from time to time to make alternations in the Plan in order to adapt to changed situations.

It is a set policy of the Ministry of Planning to advance the cause of planning in Afghanistan through research work covering periods of one month, three months, six months, nine months, one year and, lastly, of five years to study minutely and analyze the economic and social difficulties confronting the country so that we can benefit from our past experiences, avoiding mistakes and building on successes. We are quite frank concerning our shortcomings and believe it is only by self-criticism and open analytical methods that we can reach our goals. The main objective of a guided economy is to so channel the trend of social and economic events as to render the greatest possible benefits to the country.

The *Survey of Progress* for 1341 and 1342 is a research work attempting to cover our field of activities during the first two years of the Second Five-Year Plan. It analyzes critically the causes and effects of our collective effort, not in ambiguous language, but in comprehensible language.

In the first two years of the Second Five-Year Plan carryover projects from the First Plan had to be provided for in the sense that further investment was necessary to buttress the infrastructure and exploit resources and assets developed in the previous Plan period.

In developing countries wants arise one after the other, but the means of fulfilling them are limited. Our economic policy, therefore, must conform to certain basic facts of our own economy. Dividing resources equally among all branches of the economy will not only weaken the entire structure but the effects will be scattered, hardly touching the most pressing needs of the people. We possess neither the financial means nor the technical personnel to attend simultaneously with equal force to such sectors of our economy as agriculture, industry, transport, education, etc. If we attempt to do so we will not be able to produce tangible evidence of an upsurge in the economy.

In sharp contrast, if we concentrate all our resources on achieving certain specific objectives predetermined as our priorities, this deliberate economic policy will strengthen the basic concept of economic potentialities, opening the way for further and greater material and social achievements. For example, development of transport facilities will enhance the cause of trade and commerce, creating ever-increasing demand for new goods. This consequently prepares the ground for the development of agriculture and industry. In case of non-availability of good transport means, not only will agriculture, industry and other sectors of the economy face difficulties, but the whole policy of a guided economy may even collapse.

Our social and economic position in the last two years dictates that we continue concentration of our resources on the development of specific targets. As some of them are now near completion we have to revise the list of priorities in the light of our past experiences to shun such mistakes that have been committed in certain sectors of the national economy. On the other hand, we must guide our activities toward those objectives from which we can derive the greatest social and economic benefits and which can form the foundation of further progress.

The past year was interspersed with activities that showed great achievements in the development of transport; certain basic industries such as electric energy, cement, geological surveys, exploration for gas and petroleum; agriculture, and training of personnel. Although development of transport and the beginning of great projects in the sphere of dams and irrigation engaged our full attention along with a good chunk of our resources, it also created the fear that our engagement in a limited field may leave the other sectors untouched. No doubt, these projects have increased employment opportunities, added to incomes and created a boom in exchange trade. To carry out such big projects, the government was forced, especially during the last two years, to borrow substantial amounts from the Central Bank. Government borrowing from Da Afghanistan Bank as a state policy is not new to Afghanistan. Until 1342 these borrowing had, in fact, very beneficial effects upon the economy because, on the one hand, the people in outlying villages cahn to a money economy thus absorbing the surplus, and on the other hand, they added to the momentum of economic activities. But in 1342, although borrowing from Da Afghanistan was half that of the 1341 level, continual borrowing on the one side and last year's severe winter resulting in road blocks on the other, caused a rise in prices. We admit we do not have accurate statistics to measure the safe limit between the increase in national income and money supply. However, the general conditions of market, production and trade, aggravated by the unfavorable climatic conditions of 1342 and the great upsurge in money supply caused by borrowing, has taken us to the point which makes us conscious of the necessity of being careful with our monetary policy in the future. Our monetary supply must be geared to production in such a way as to bring quick results and drain off the surplus. The lesson we have learned is that in order to exploit the facilities created by improved transportation, the time has come to invest more in agricultural and industrial production, and perhaps somewhat less in long term projects whose benefits are not as direct and immediate.

During 1341 and 1342, like all other developing countries, we have experienced a great influx of consumer commodity imports. As our production capacity is lagging far behind demand, the stability of our economy requires us to greater attention to import problems.

In 1342 Afghanistan saw the initiation of a major reform in the foreign exchange system. This proved an incentive for agricultural producers to increase their production because of higher prices they could receive for their products. However, the increase in income coupled with a lack of attention to import problems resulted in spending of money on imported consumer good rather than on investment goods. The exchange rate reform also produced adverse effects on some local industries.

We must point out in unequivocal terms that in countries such as Afghanistan not only must suitable restrictions be placed on imports, but proper direction of additional income created should be guided to investment activities.

Our capitalist group with large incomes still engages in trade, putting up residential buildings, buying motor cars and lorries and show little interest in investing in factories and other productive industires. It is the responsibility of the government to give technical advice to the private sector, to provide it with relevant information on market conditions and other matters, and to provide an equitable and dependable legal framework for private enterprise. It is quite possible to expand the scope of development in private industry if the government provides co-operation, help and guidance.

Chapter

Public Finance

Government receipts and expenditures affect the entire national economy. Taxes are no longer considered merely a means of raising state revenues. They are also a powerful instrument of social justice and have important effects on the private sector of the economy. Modern governments employ taxes and transfer payments to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor, to encourage desirable forms of economic activity and discourage undesirable forms, and to control the level of aggregate demand and imports in the country. The budget finances investment in development activities for enlarging the productive base of the economy and ameliorating the standard of living of the people, as well as the ordinary staffing and running of necessary government services. The strength of a nation is, therefore, importantly affected by the size and quality of its budget.

Public finance is not limited to the study of revenues and expenditures. It also includes the study of financial administration such as budgeting, accounting, debt management, auditing, and related fields of financial management.

The subject of public finance has assumed special importance since the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan and the inception of the Second Plan. The question of greater investment effort on the part of the Government has attracted great interest and will do so in the years to come.

The Second Five-Year Plan envisaged a development outlay of Afs 31.3 billion, in addition to Afs 13.2 billion on the ordinary activities of the government? The scheme visualized at the time for financing this total outlay of Afs 44.5 billion was as follows:

Table 1: First Five-Year Plan Budget Financing

	Amount (in million afghanis)	Per cent of total
Domestic revenue (including sale of wheat)	15,100	34
Commodity assistance	5,663	13
Private sector participation in investment	268	Less than 1%
External economic and technical assistance	19,078	43
Deficit financing	4,391	10
Total	44,500	100

The plan explicitly stated that the total outlay, as well as the scheme of financing, was tentative and subject to such adjustments as might become necessary in the light of later events. In view of the well-known statistical and administrative deficiencies projections of anticipated government revenues from different sources could not be one hundred per cent correct. On the other hand, foreign assistance obviously depended on a number of unpredictable factors. Again, a number of projects/programs included in the plan had not been fully scrutinized and it was likely that some of them might have to be excluded on later scrutiny.

Table [illegible]: Government Expenditures and Receipts: 1341-42

	1341 1/	1342 2/	Total	2-Yr total as percent of 5-Yr total
	(in millions of afghanis)			
Expenditure				
Development	4,523	4,928	9,451	30
Ordinary	1,850	2,272	4,122	31
Total	6,373	7,200	13,573	30
Revenue				
Government revenues including sale of wheat	2,183	3,137	5,320	35
Commodity assistance	51	183	234	6
Foreign assistance, economic and technical	3,081	3,323	6,405	34
Deficit financing	1,057	557	1,614	37
Total	6,373	7,200	13,573	30

1/ Total amount of foreign assistance was assumed equivalent to [illegible] million U.S. dollars convertible at the exchange rate prevalent at the time of the formulation of the Plan (32.35 afs = 1 U.S. dollar). Current foreign exchange rate is 45 afs = 1 U.S. dollar(official rate).

2/ Figures for 1341, except for a few minor items, are actual. Figures for 1342 are preliminary estimates.

It will be seen that less than one-third of the total plan outlay of Afs [illegible] billion was expended during the first two years of the Plan. Development expenditure during the two years has remained stationary. The tempo of development in the coming years will have to rise substantially if the plan targets are to be achieved on any scale.

Government revenues have in the main come up to expectation; they amounted to Afs 5.3 billion during the two years under review and accounted for 35 per cent of the outlay as against 34 per cent envisaged in the Plan. They increased from Afs 2.1 billion in 1341 to Afs 3.1 billion in the following year, an increase of about 43 per cent. This suggests that government revenues have kept ahead of expenditure which increased by only 11 per cent during the two years.

Foreign assistance has not materialized according to expectation. It amounted to $142.3 million which if converted at the old rate will give an afghani equivalent substantially lower than the figure of Afs 6.4 billion shown above. The percentage share of foreign assistance in the financing of the Plan will therefore decline correspondingly.

Deficit financing accounted for 37 per cent of the expenditure. However, this apparently large size of deficit financing, in absolute magnitude, is less than that visualized in the Plan which works out at Afs 878 million per annum against the annual average of Afs 857 million actually achieved.

In other words, deficit financing has not exceeded the limits originally stipulated.

FIRST AND SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLANS

During the entire First Five-Year Plan, Afs 1[illegible].30 billion, constituting 2[illegible]% of government revenues including foreign loans and grants, was expended on economic and social development work. During the First Five-Year Plan [illegible]% of the total investment was allocated to transport and communications, 2[illegible].5% to industrial development, 12.[illegible]% to agriculture, 7.7% to education and health, and 3.[illegible]% to miscellaneous development works.

The basis for giving such a high priority to transport and communications projects springs from the fact that Afghanistan lacked modern highways to connect its trade and social centers with the rest of the country as well as with neighboring foreign countries. The development of industries and education was also given relatively high priority.

In the Second Plan, due to new requirements, a heavier task of development confronted the country. As it was originally designed, the Second Five-Year Plan scheduled foreign loans and grants about 2-1/2 times as large as the First Plan actuals, and domestic expenditures for development about 3-1/2 times as large. Also, a somewhat different emphasis was placed on the various sectors, as may be seen from the following table.

Table 3: Distribution of Development Expenditures
in the Second Five-Year Plan
(billions of afs)

	Second Plan Estimates	Percentage of Total
Agriculture and irrigation	7.9	25.0
Industries	10.7	34.4
Transport and communications	8.7	25.7
Education and health	2.7	8.7
Miscellaneous	2.0	6.2

So far, two years of the Second Five-Year Plan have been completed and the budget for the third year (1343) has recently been prepared and transmitted to the Parliament for approval. Taking an average of these three years, foreign loans and grants for development are about 1-1/2 times as large as the average during the First Five-Year Plan, and domestic budget expenditures for development are about 2-1/4 times as large. Since the Second Five-Year Plan was initiated, some projects have not begun as anticipated, while projects not originally included in the Plan have been included. The Ministry of Planning has in mind to prepare revised estimates of the Second Five-Year Plan totals before the end of the current year.

On the basis of estimates of 1341 and 1342 and allocations of 1343, the share of transport, industry and mining, agriculture, and education in total development expenditure will amount to 49%, 25%, 15%, and 5% respectively.

Summary of Revenues, Expenditures and Loans

Table 4 summarizes actual budget receipts and expenditures and foreign loans and grants from fiscal years 1336/37 to 1342, and budget estimates for 1343.1/

The total expenditure on both ordinary and development in 1341 was Afs 3,292 million, and in 1342 it went up to Afs 3,876 million -- a 18% increase. On the other hand, revenues in 1341 including loans and grants came to be Afs [illegible] million and in 1342 it jumped to Afs 6,644 million. The deficit of Afs 1,057 million in 1341 and Afs 557 million in 1342 was made by borrowing from Da Afghanistan Bank.

In 1341 the internal revenue in addition to foreign commodity loans and grants reached a figure of Afs 2235 million and in 1342 it went up to Afs 3,320 million. Total loans and grants from foreign sources added to Afs 3,081 million out of which Afs 1,167 million was loan and Afs 1,914 million grant. In 1342 foreign loans and grants came to Afs 3,324 million out of which Afs 1,456 million was loans and Afs 1,868 grant.

According to the budget of 1343 the total revenues from internal and external sources will amount to Afs 8,211 million, budget expenditures will be Afs 8,711 million, leaving a deficit of only Afs.500.

It is expected that loans and grants in 1343 will be $98.6 million in comparison to 73.87 million dollars of 1342. The figure for internal development expenditure will also show a likewise increase. Ordinary expenditure in 1343 will be higher over the previous year because of increase in officials' salaries and expansion in organization of some ministries.

Table [illegible]: Budget Summary
(millions of Afghanis)

	1336/37	1337/38	1338/39	1339/40	1940 second half	1341	1342 preliminary	1343 budget
Budget revenues	1476	1682	1714	2304	825	2235	3320	3795
Budget expenditures								
Ordinary	1007	1251	1394	1558	878	1850	2272	2380
Development	374	421	705	1550	520	1442	1604	1914
Total expenditures	1381	1672	2099	3108	1398	3292	3876	4295
Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	+ 95	+ 10	- 385	- 804	- 573	-1057	-556	- 500
Addendum: (millions of dollars)								
Foreign loans & grants for development projects and technical assistance								
Loans	20.56	23.79	22.98	24.62	13.18	25.92	32.35	43.10
Grants	7.12	10.78	23.20	35.31	27.33	42.54	41.52	55.04
Total	27.68	34.57	46.18	59.93	40.51	68.46	73.87	98.14

1/ In tabulating receipts and expenditures for the purpose of this and all other tables on public finance in the present report, certain adjustments have been made to the figures as recorded in the accounts of the Ministry of Finance. These adjustments are for the purpose of measuring, as closely as possible, government transactions with the private economy on a consolidated cash basis. For example, domestic budget revenues in the Survey of Progress exclude beginning cash balances and funds borrowed from the Central Bank (Ministry of Finance revenue category 900) but, on the other hand, include afghani proceeds of certain commodity assistance sales which are not included in revenues as recorded by the Ministry of Finance. On the expenditure side, expenditures as recorded by the Ministry of Finance have been adjusted to exclude repayment of Central Bank loans.

2/ Figure has been converted at a rate of Afs 45=$1 for comparison purposes.

Government Revenues

Table [illegible] records actual government revenues from 1336/37 to 1342 and estimated revenues for 1343.

As seen in this table, government revenues in 1341 and 1342, which are the first and second years of the Second Plan, have increased sharply over the levels of the First Five-Year Plan. Revenues in 1341 came to Afs 2,[illegible] million and jumped to Afs 3,3[illegible] million in 1342, an increase of about [illegible]. Every major category of revenue was higher in 1342 than in the previous year, suggesting a general rise in taxable [illegible] and assets as well as improved tax enforcement. By far the largest increases, however, were in two categories of revenues specifically enacted to offset the higher budgetary costs of foreign exchange subsequent to the exchange reform: exchange taxes on cotton, karakul, and wool exports, and a special levy on the retained profits of certain government enterprises. A significant portion of the exchange taxes collected in 1342 was a special one-time levy against stocks of cotton, karakul, and wool produced prior to the reform but exported after. This, as well as the special levy on enterprise profits, were non-recurring items, and revenue from these sources will be less in 1343 and subsequent years. Details of the budgetary effects of the exchange reform are recorded in Table 7.

In 1342, the total proceeds from commodity assistance loans and grants from foreign governments came close to Afs [illegible] million of which an estimated [illegible] million has been included in revenue categories 1[illegible], and [illegible] million not included. Commodity assistance from all sources came to an estimated [illegible] million Afs in 1342, of which [illegible] million represented an increase in domestic revenues of the government, and [illegible] million a savings in expenditures. Details of commodity assistance are given in Appendix Table [illegible].

Government Expenditures

Total government expenditure is divided into ordinary and development expenditures. In 1341 ordinary expenditures were Afs 1,[illegible] million, but they went up to an estimated Afs [illegible] million in 1342 (Table [illegible]). The increase in ordinary expenditures in 1342 was due mainly to the following two factors:

a. A 20% increase in the salaries of government officials, and

b. The higher afghani cost to the budget of debt service and other governmental payments to the outside world, a concomitant of the foreign exchange reform. As mentioned previously, details of the budgetary effects of the exchange reform are given in Table 7.

Since these two factors account for [illegible] the entire increase in the level of the ordinary budget, it appears that [illegible] activities in real terms did not expand significantly in 1342.

Development expenditures are financed by foreign loans and grants as well as internal [illegible]. Most projects entail both kinds of costs. Development expenditures [illegible] internal sources were Afs 1,[illegible] million in 1341 and an estimated Afs 1,[illegible] million in 1342, an increase of 11%. The increase in development budget expenditures represents mainly higher levels of activity and expansion in work programs. The Ministry of Public Works accounted for 4[illegible]% of the domestic budget for development in 1342. Key projects in the budget for that year were the [illegible] Canal, the Salang Pass highway, and the Herat-Kandahar highway. [illegible] the Ministry of Mines and Industries increased sharply in 1342 [illegible] hydro-electric project reached peak rates of construction.

Development project and technical assistance costs financed by foreign loans and grants amount increased from approximately [illegible] million dollars in 1341 to an estimated 73.[illegible] million dollars in 1342, an increase of eight per cent.

Table [illegible]: Domestic Revenues
(millions of Afghanis)

Revenue Codes	Item	1336/37	1337/38	1338/39	1339/40	1340 second half	1341	1342 preliminary	1343 budget estimates
110-120	Income taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	191	[illegible]	[illegible]
130-140	Land and livestock taxes	95	[illegible]	[illegible]	111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
210	Import duties	780	1274	[illegible]	789	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
220-250	Export, exchange & sales tax			102	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Sales of goods and services	37	101	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Licenses, fees and fines	61	[illegible]	[illegible]	67	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Interest, dividends and rents	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
610	Profits, government monopolies	59	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
620-690	Profits, other government enterprises	3	a/	[illegible]	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
700	Other revenues	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	79	[illegible]
800	Non-revenue income	[illegible]	117	16	59	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sub total: 100-800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Commodity assistance proceeds not included above	128	149	[illegible]	202	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total domestic revenue	1476	1682	1712	2301	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

a/ Less than 500,000

Table of Domestic Government Expenditures
(millions of afghanis)

Ordinary	1336/37	1337/38	1338/39	1339/40	1340 [illegible]	1341	1342 prelim-inary	1343 budget
Foreign debt service	140	174	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	255	[illegible]	401
Ministry of Defense	329	415	436	553	[illegible]	594	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ministry of Finance	68	70	97	104	[illegible]	[illegible]	150	[illegible]
Ministry of Education 1/	[illegible]	124	157	172	[illegible]	240	[illegible]	310
Ministry of Interior 2/	91	95	108	112	[illegible]	131	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	20	24	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	39	[illegible]	72
Ministry of Health	22	31	37	35	11	45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ministry of Public Works	[illegible]	112	67	42	77	53	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ministry of Agriculture	14	21	43	47	24	[illegible]	41	[illegible]
Ministry of Mines and Industries	11	17	25	43	52	[illegible]	53	51
Tribal Affairs Department	25	37	42	44	13	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ministry of Communications	28	32	[illegible]	33	14	33	34	[illegible]
Helmand Valley Authority	--	--	--	--	21	37	31	33
Other Ministries and Agencies	72	93	135	146		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pay Raise and Contingencies	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17
Total Ordinary	[illegible]	1251	1394	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Development								
Ministry of Public Works	121	173	378	[illegible]	[illegible]	791	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ministry of Mines and Industries	43	[illegible]	113	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ministry of Education 1/	[illegible]	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ministry of Agriculture	7	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ministry of Health	3	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
Helmand Valley Authority	91	[illegible]	62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Civil Air Authority	34	[illegible]	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ministry of Communications	[illegible]	17	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ministry of Press	--	--	--	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	--	[illegible]
Rural Development Authority	--	--	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
Ministry of Finance	5	--	3	[illegible]	--	[illegible]	51	[illegible]
Other Ministries and Departments	5	[illegible]	--	--	--	--	[illegible]	17
Contingencies	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[illegible]
Total Development	[illegible]	[illegible]	705	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1914
Grand Total	1381	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1/ Including Kabul University, Faculty of Medicine, and Aliabad Health Institute.
2/ Including both Civil and Security Branches.

Table 7: Budgetary Effects of Exchange Reform

Cost of Reform	Increase in exchange rate (afs/$)	Amount of exchange (million $)	Budgetary effect (million afs)	Amount of exchange (million $)	Budgetary effect (million afs)
Increased expenditures					
Foreign debt service	+25.05	12.41	310.9	11.66	292.1
Government departments and agencies	+17.00	15.09	256.6	9.65	164.0
Subsidies to enterprises and government monopolies	+12.50	17.00	212.5	(12.69)	(not paid)
Decreased revenue					
Government monopolies	+12.50	--	--	8.57	107.1
Total		44.50	780.0	29.88	563.2
New Revenues to Offset Cost of Reform					
(240) Exchange taxes: cotton, karakul and wool			360.0		)500.6 1/
(240) Exchange taxes: other			40.0		)
(210) Import duties			150.0		82.4 2/
(690) Deposit of retained profits, government			250.0		101.5 1/
Total			800.0		684.5
Surplus (+) or deficit (-)			+ 20.0		+121.3

1/ Measured by increase in revenues year-to-year in the pertinent category.

2/ Measured by excess of increase in import duty collections over change in revenue indicated by percentage change in commercial imports (excluding wheat) recorded by the Ministry of Trade.

Chapter

Money and Banking

In this chapter two important subjects are dealt with: money supply, and the trend of prices in the country.

MONEY SUPPLY

Money supply figures on an approximately consistent basis are now available for the period 1330-1342. Table 1 shows the money supply since 1337. Data for 1330-1336 have been published in earlier editions of the "Survey of Progress".

Only three of Afghanistan's banking institutions are considered to comprise the commercial banking system. The Da Afghanistan Bank, Pashtany Tejaraty Bank, and Bank Millie are deposit banks in the usual meaning of this term. These banks have the power to establish deposits at the same time that they make loans, thus acting as agents for the increase or decrease of the money supply.

The following are all included in the money supply:

1. Banknotes in circulation.
2. Coins in circulation.
3. Private demand deposits [illegible]
    - a) Demand deposits of the private sector;
    - b) Demand deposits of embassies and consulates;
    - c) Demand deposits of foreign institutions and companies;
    - d) Demand deposits of all U.N. agencies in Afghanistan;
    - e) Demand deposits of foreigners.

The following types of demand deposits, however, are not counted as part of the money supply:

- a) Demand deposits of investment banks;
- b) Demand deposits of government and other official entities;
- c) Demand deposits of deposit banks;
- d) Demand deposits of international agencies abroad;
- e) All demand deposits payable in foreign exchange.

Table 1
Money Supply
(millions of afghanis)

30 Hoot:	Banknotes and coins in Circulation	Private Demand Deposits	Total Money Supply	Change from Previous Year
1337	1,769.5	329.9	2,099.5	--
1338	1,875.[illegible]	354.7	2,229.[illegible]	+1[illegible].2
1339	2,13[illegible].7	[illegible].5	2,[illegible]	+127.5
1340	2,5[illegible].7	[illegible]	2,[illegible]	+552.7
1341	3,174.2	596.2	[illegible]	+813.8
1342	3,8[illegible].2	[illegible].0	4,[illegible]	+8[illegible].4

Source: Research Department of Da Afghanistan Bank
Note: See Appendix [illegible] for derivation to the end of 1342.

afghanis, including:

[illegible] at the end of [illegible] is compared [illegible] the end of 1[illegible], it will [illegible] in the last [illegible] years has jumped from afs 2.9 bil[illegible], an increase of [illegible]. The increase in money supply in [illegible] the components of money supply in[illegible] at the end of Hoot 13[illegible], had gone up by afs 400 [illegible] with Hoot 1340. Banknotes and coins in circula[illegible]. The increase in private de[illegible] ever increasing trust of the people in the [illegible]

[illegible] indicative of increasing reliance by the pub[illegible] commercial banks. This table records total deposits, [illegible] payable in foreign exchange as well as afghanis.

Table 2
[illegible] and Time Deposits in
[illegible] Commercial Banks 1/
([illegible] afghanis)

	[illegible] Deposits	Time + Savings Deposits	TOTAL
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,318.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,744.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]38.2	1,[illegible]31.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible].5	1,680.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]2.5	[illegible]2.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	23%	+79%

1/ [illegible]raty Bank, and Bank Millie.
[illegible] Bank
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] a liability of the banking system to the public. [illegible] in the form of banknotes and demand deposits

[illegible] are the assets acquired by the banking system in [illegible] money supply. For example, money supply may be in[illegible] giving credit to the private sector or to the govern[illegible] foreign exchange by the payment of afghanis [illegible] money supply. It is interesting, therefore, to [illegible] balance sheets, to see what sector of [illegible] responsible for the change in money supply. This is [illegible] 1341 in Table (3) following.

Table 3
Components of Money Supply

	Change During 1340	Change During 1341
[illegible] in net credit to government 1/	+870.2	+1,056.7
Increase in banking system credit to private sector 2/	+58.7	-47.1
Increase in [illegible] and silver and net foreign exchange holdings 3/	-127.2	+117.9
Increase in coins outstanding	+2.0	+27.7
[illegible] other and unknown	+10.1	-282.8
Total increase in money supply	+813.8	+872.4

1/ See table 4
2/ See table [illegible]
3/ See table [illegible]
Source: Research Department of [illegible] Afghanistan Bank

As can be seen from Table (5), in 1340 banking system credit to the private sector increased by afs 55.7 million in comparison to that of 1339. But in 1341 there was a decrease in credit to the private sector by an amount of afs 47.1 million in comparison to that of 1340.

It is to be mentioned that this credit does not include the credit extended by non-bank financial intermediaries like the Industries Bank, Agriculture Bank, and Construction Bank, since these are not part of the commercial banking system and do not directly affect the money supply. The credit given to the Government and Government Agencies also showed an upward trend till the end of 1341. The foreign exchange in the tills of the deposit banks decreased in 1340 in comparison to that of 1339 but in 1341, it again went up.

This question is closely related to the function of Da Afghanistan Bank in selling and buying foreign exchange at free market rates. Metal coins in circulation, which is an ingredient of money supply, increased by afs 2 million in 1340 and afs 27.7 million in 1341.

The Government Sector

Banking system net credit to the government sector is approximately measured by the size of the deficit in the governments' domestic budget on a consolidated cost basis. This follows from the fact that the government at present does not borrow directly from the private sector, and must finance any deficit it has either by drawing down its deposits at the central bank, or by borrowing from the central bank.

The government's cash deficit in 1340 and 1341 is given in Table (4). Further details on government receipts and expenditures are given in the public finance chapter of this survey.

Table 4

Government Consolidated Cash Budget Deficit

	1340	1341
Receipts from the Public	2,292.6	2,235.0
Payments to the Public	3,162.8	3,291.7
Deficit (equals decrease in government cash balances plus net borrowing from Da Afghanistan Bank)	870.2	1,056.7

The Private Sector

As stated earlier, the banking system includes only the three commercial banks. Bank credit extended by the non-bank financial intermediaries like the Industries, Agriculture, and Construction Banks, does not generally affect the money supply, as these institutions have only limited facilities for increasing the money supply by setting up deposit accounts. Banking system credit to the private sector is summarized in Table (5) following. The figures in that table represent loans and investments extended by the banking system, less non-monetary deposits (i.e., time and saving deposits) of that sector. The above is shown on the next page in Table (5).

Table 5
Banking System Credit to the Private Sector
(in millions of afghanis)

	Hoot 1339	Hoot 1340	Hoot 1341
Da Afghanistan Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank Millie	[illegible]	241.4	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	844.4
Change from Previous Year	--	[illegible]	-47.1

In addition to the banking system credit affecting the money supply, the private sector received credit from [illegible] non-bank financial intermediaries, namely the Agriculture and Cottage Industries Bank, the Industrial Fund, and the Mortgage and Construction Bank. The figures of this credit are given in Table 6.

Table 6
Total Industrial Credit to the Private Sector
(in millions of afghanis)

		Hoot 1339	Hoot 1340	Hoot 1341
Credit extended by banking system (Table 5)		[illegible]	[illegible]	844.4
Plus:	Credit extended by non-bank financial institutions:	[illegible]	[illegible]	285.2
	Agriculture	[illegible]	[illegible]	80.5
	Industrial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	74.6
Less:	Banking system credit to the non-bank financial institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	251.4
Equals:	Total credit to the private sector	868.1	[illegible]	878.2

The Agriculture Bank continued giving loans till the end of [illegible], but as many of these loans were not utilized in productive enterprises and as the bank could not recover the major part of its loans and interest of six percent, at last it decided to close the chapter of giving loans. The only projects which are now financed by the credit of this bank are the projects of Ajmeer and Archi Canals in Qataghan Province. It is a credit of afs [illegible] million. An attempt is being made to import agricultural machinery and chemical fertilizers to be given to farmers on long-term loans with six percent interest. This is a laudible step in the sense that it prevents the funds from being used in non-agricultural activities and will certainly play an important role in developing the sector of agriculture.

The reason that the credit of the Industrial Fund has shown no substantial increase to the private sector of the economy is that Bank Millie has put only nine million afghanis out of its share of 100 million afghanis, at the disposal of this bank. The logical consequence was that it had not the financial power to fulfill the responsibility laid on its shoulders. As we see in Table (5), Industrial Bank's credit to the private sector in 1340 has actually decreased by afs 8.4 million, because it collected its loans in this year from the people. In contract, in 1341, the volume of industrial credit to the private sector showed a good increase because on the one side the bank put at the disposal of industrialist a greater amount of its credit and on the other, it gave as loans the money it had collected previously.

The fact is that very little was done by any of these three banks to make increased credit available to the private sector. Since the original purpose of these three banks was to make credit available to individuals and business men who did not have ready access to the ordinary loans extended by the deposit banks, this picture of stagnation demonstrates the need for corrective action. In fact, steps are underway at this very moment to (1) recapitalize and rejuvenate the Agricultural Bank, and extend its range of credit activities, and (2) establish a new Industrial Bank with foreign and domestic capital that will go much further towards meeting the credit needs of private enterprise in Afghanistan.

The Foreign Sector

When the banking system acquires gold, silver, or foreign exchange assets -- which is usually a sign of a favorable trade balance in which exporters and others earn more foreign exchange than importers and other foreign exchange users require during the same period -- the domestic money supply increases. The banks acquire gold or foreign exchange by paying out banknotes, or by creating a deposit in the traders' favor. Conversely, when the banking system is losing foreign exchange, the money supply on this account contracts. More detail on exports, imports, and other factors affecting the country's foreign exchange position are given in the Trade and Balance of Payments chapter of this survey. Gold, silver, and foreign exchange assets from the bank balance sheets are given in Table (7).

Table 7
Banking System Assets in the Form of Gold,
Silver, and Foreign Exchange
(in millions of afghanis)

	30 Hoot 1339	30 Hoot 1340	30 Hoot 1341
Gold	829.1	829.8	830.0
Silver	149.5	149.5	149.5
Foreign exchange	600.8	422.9	540.6
Total	1,579.4	1,402.2	1,520.1
Change from previous year		-177.1	+117.9

PRICES

Prices have tremendous impact upon the peoples' standard of living and so their study is one of the more fascinating economic subjects. Unfortunately, since accurate and complete price statistics are not available, inflationary and deflationary tendencies in the country can not clearly be ascertained.

The price indexes computed for this survey are based on the retail prices of twelve important consumer goods in sixteen cities throughout the country. The weighted national average price for each item is a weighted average derived by using estimates of the populations of these 16 cities as weights. It is assumed that consumption expenditures are roughly proportional to population since no information exists on household consumption patterns in the various sections of the country.

The twelve important consumers goods which make up the list are: wheat flour, beef, mutton, black tea, red raisins, sugar, animal oil, eggs, wool, kerosene, bleached calico, and soap. These prices, collected by the Afghanistan Bank, come from 16 cities for the years 1340, 1341, and 1342. Their trend can be studied in Appendix-[illegible] in a compact form which also indicates the annual average and weighted average of the twelve commodities.

The weighted average price of wheat flour in 1342, compared to that of 1340 wer up from afs [illegible] in 1340, to afs 28.[illegible] in 1342. The highest price of wheat flour in 1340, 1341, and 1342 occurred in the cities of Kandahar, Farah, and Herat, respectively. The lowest prices during the same period prevailed in Faizabad and Maimana. The prices of mutton and beef were highest in Kandahar and Grishk in com parison to all other cities in the country. The lowest price for mutton and beef again occurred during the same period, in Faizabad.

A significant decrease in prices of such consumer goods as eggs, boiled butter and wool for the [illegible] occurred during the above three years, in Orazgon. In sharp con trast, the prices of wool and kerosene in the provinces of Parwan and Bamian were the highest in the entire country.

The appendix table shows that the prices of all the selected commodities in 16 provinces in 1342, have risen in comparison to those of 1340. There was a significant [illegible] rise in 1342. During these three years the most expensive place to buy was Kandahar and the cheapest place was Faizabad.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF DA AFGHANISTAN BANK, 1341-1342

Appendix 12, 13, and 14 compare the foreign exchange revenues and expenditures of 1341 and 1342 by month and year.

Foreign Exchange Revenues

The total foreign exchange earnings of Da Afghanistan Bank from karakul, wool, cotton, sheep and goat skins, casings, rugs and carpets, lapis lazuli, opium and other exports in 1341 from multilateral areas amounted to $17,482 thousand, and in 1342 it went up by $15,000. A significant amount of revenue came from karakul skins in the month of Dalwa 1341, which was $3,356,000 and the highest revenue from this commodity in 1342 occurred in Dalwa which amounted to $4,238,000.

Foreign exchange revenues from bilateral areas amounted to $26.4 million in 1341. They came from wool, cotton, sheep and goat skins, oil seeds, casings, lapis lazuli and others. In 1342 they earned $26.9 million. The highest revenue earned from the bilateral area was $1.8 million from cotton in Akrab 1341. Cotton also ranked first in foreign exchange earnings in 1342. It amounted to $3.1 million in Assad.

The total revenue in 1342 in comparison to that of 1341 was $592 thousand high er. The total revenue from multilateral as well as bilateral areas was $43.85 million in 1341 and it went up to $44.44 million in 1342.

Foreign Exchange Expenditures

The highest foreign exchange expenditure in 1341 was $5 million in bilateral debt service in the month of Hoot. The largest multilateral payment was also debt service in Hoot 1341. In 1342 the highest expenditure in foreign exchange was a debt service payment of $3.125 million to the multilateral area in Dalwa.

The total foreign exchange expenditure in the multilateral area in 1341 was $15.36 million and in 1342 it was $14.50 million. On this basis a reduction of $859,000 occurred in multilateral foreign exchange expenditure in 1342.

The total expenditure in bilateral areas in 1341 was $25.3 million, and $21.7 million in 1342. There was a decrease of $3.5 million in foreign exchange expenditure in 1342 in comparison to that of 1341.

The total expenditure of foreign exchange in both multilateral and bilateral areas in 1341 came to $40.6 million and in 1342 it came to $36.2 million. This analysis shows that the total foreign expenditure in both areas was $4.4 million higher in 1341 in comparison to that of 1342.

For further information the readers may refer to the relevent appendix tables.

the Da Afghanistan Bank, come

Chapter III

Balance of Payments

The major development affecting Afghanistan's international trade and balance of payments situation in 1342 was the reform of the foreign exchange system. In Hamal 1342, a complicated multiple exchange rate system was replaced by a two-rate system. A fixed rate of afs 45 to the dollar now applies to government and development industry imports and to exports of cotton, karakul, and wool, with the free market rate being used for all other imports and exports. The main purpose of this exchange reform is to stimulate production and exports of cotton, karakul, and wool by raising prices to producers. This action was taken after consultation with the International Monetary Fund, and is expected to have a beneficial effect on our balance of payments situation in coming years. It is still too early to see the effects of this reform, since data for 1342 are not yet complete. Karakul exports are expected to increase considerably in 1342, perhaps by as much as one-third over the 1.7 million skins of the previous year. Most of this increase will be diverted from domestic supplies since total production cannot increase that much in one year. Cotton production has also been increasing, but producers have already benefited from a price increase in 1342, which was the result of the exchange reform. It is hoped that an improved price situation will also induce greater wool production in future years.

BALANCE OF TRADE

Foreign trade plays an important role in the development activities of Afghanistan. As she is a developing country whose products are generally agricultural raw materials, it is essential for our economic advancement to find ways to get better prices for these raw materials and to encourage industrialization efforts. Afghanistan's policy is based on achieving these objectives through planning. Despite the fact that she is a landlocked country without access to the open seas, her trade relations with most international markets are developing and expanding satisfactorily.

For the last six years, from 1336 to 1341, exports have averaged $59 million a year (Table 1). The major export items are: karakul, fresh and dried fruits and nuts, cotton, wool, rugs and carpets. Sheep and goat skins, casings and seeds constitute secondary export items. Karakul exports (Table 1) have accounted for about 25% of total exports every year since 1336, except in 1341, when the percentage fell to 18. The highest earnings were in 1338, $17.38 million, and the lowest were in 1341, $11.93 million. Sales in 1342 will probably return to normal levels. Exports of fruits and nuts, both fresh and dried, have generally accounted for about 20% of annual exports. The closing of the Pakistan border in 1340 and 1341 reduced fruit and nut exports to India and Pakistan, but increased sales to bilateral areas helped keep revenues from falling.

The third major Afghan export is cotton. Foreign exchange earnings from cotton have averaged $7 million a year since 1336. Twelve per cent of total export earnings come from cotton, primarily from the bilateral trading areas. Only a small fraction of export cotton is sold in multilateral area markets. The four year decline in cotton sales (1336 to 1339) has been reversed in 1340 [illegible] 1341, the 1342 total should be [illegible]

[illegible] exports. [illegible] markets both in the bi- [illegible]. The total volume of wool export is not [illegible] from Da Afghanistan Bank data we know that [illegible] 1341 is in the neighborhood of [illegible]

[illegible] in order of importance [illegible] foreign exchange earnings of this commodity [illegible] million a year. The export of rugs and carpets [illegible] 134[illegible]. The general export trend of this commodit [illegible]

[illegible] and goat skins are exported to [illegible] countries as well as to India. Medicinal herb [illegible], but lately they have found their market in [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Afghanistan are more numerous than those of exports [illegible], and include consumers' goods and producers' [illegible] far there has been no official regulation on impor [illegible] remain so, for one day our imports in relation to [illegible] and then it will be the responsibility of the [illegible] crisis by banning outright some commodities and [illegible] others.[1]

[illegible] net commercial imports from bilateral countries have increase [illegible] 1341 (Table [illegible]). In 1336 the level of net commercial imports from the bilateral area was $[illegible] million; this grew to $28.78 million in 1341. Net average annual commercial imports from the bilateral countries beginning [illegible] 1341 were $[illegible].16 a year.

Net commercial imports from the multilateral area are also increasing but at a slower rate. The highest import figure came in 1337 which was $35.16 [illegible] lowest in [illegible], which was $27.66 million. From 1336 to 1341 t [illegible] average annual commercial imports from multilateral areas were $31.17 million a year.

The average annual commercial imports from both bilateral and multilateral countries from [illegible] to 1341 amounted to $5[illegible].34 million. The highest total [illegible] in 134[illegible] and the lowest in 1338.

The balance of trade column in Table 2 shows for the two trading areas the net commercial imports and exports and balance of trade of Afghanistan from [illegible] to 1341. The export column tells us net commercial exports to bilateral countries reached their highest peak in 1341 and the lowest point in 1336. [illegible] net commercial exports to multilateral countries occurred in [illegible] and the lowest occurred in 1341.

The only year in which Afghanistan had an unfavorable balance of trade with the bilateral countries was 1339, and with the multilateral countries in 1337

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[1] Some restrictions have been imposed on imports in 1343.

In all other years Afghanistan had a favorable balance of trade with both trading areas.

AFGHANISTAN'S INTERNATIONAL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

In the case of any particular country, the difference between the total payments made to foreign nations and the total receipts from foreign nations during a given period is called that country's international balance of payments. The payments and receipts may include gold, merchandise and services such as freight and insurance charges, the expenditure of travelers, capital movements as occasioned by loans and their repayment, and interest charges for debt service. Computation of a particular country's balance of payments may be limited to its economic relations with another country or group of countries, or it may include its economic relations with the whole world. In calculating a balance of payments, reference is made to both visible and invisible items of trade.

DEFECTS OF OUR PRESENT BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The greatest defect of our balance of payments is that invisible items of trade such as foreign freight and insurance charges, and the expenditures of travelers and resident foreigners in Afghanistan cannot be ascertained with accuracy. Transfers of capital in and out of the country also cannot be determined. Another defect in the balance of payments is that we do not have accurate statistics about imports and exports by commodity and services. It is because of these defects that column (10) of Table 3, "All Others and Errors and Omissions", shows some large changes from positive to negative numbers.

DETAIL OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The first column of the Balance of Payments table (Table 3) reflects our commercial import trade, including commodity assistance loans and grants. The addition of the next two columns (2 & 3) to the first one shows Afghanistan's total debits to the outside world.

Our commercial import trade with the bilateral countries from 1336 to 1341 has increased, whereas our commercial trade with the multilateral countries has changed little on the average basis.

Before completing our discussion of balance of payments, we introduce here Table 4 showing the volume of our loans and grants from foreign sources. The last row of this table shows the total amount of such loans and grants received from friendly nations. In the "All Other" row, miscellaneous loans and grants which are not shown separately are lumped together. These include the contributions of such countries and institutions as U.N., Germany, France, Japan, Care-Medico, and Asia Foundation.

In the last six years (1336-1341) the annual rate of loans and grants has increased rapidly from $14 million to approximately $70 million, a five-fold growth. Most of the increase was in the form of grants, which increased to ten times the 1336 amount. The primary sources of these grants are the United States, Germany, France, and Japan. Russia has provided the largest amount of loans, averaging $20 million or more for the last four years, and nearly one-third of the grants. The total amount loaned by Russia over the last six years is $115 million and their grants equal $47.2 million. These amounts are 87%

and 32%, respectively, of the total loans and total grants received by Afghanistan since 1336.

The United States' contribution to loans was $10.96 million and to grants was $84.07 million in these six years. Czechoslovakia provided a total of $5.31 million in loans, and grants from all other sources equalled $16.35 million. The grand total of loans and grants was $278.90 million, $131.28 million in loans and $147.64 million in grants.

We refer again to the balance of payments table. Loans and grants have been dealt with in detail in the above table and so there is no need for further explanation. The figures of this column represent Da Afghanistan Bank's position at the end of each year vis-a-vis its earnings and expenditures in foreign exchange.

Column (11) of the balance of payments table indicates Afghanistan had a positive balance of payments of $1.8 million in 1336 with the bilateral countires, but a negative balance of $0.20 million with the multilateral area, which gave our country an overall positive balance of payments of $1.6 million. The situation reversed itself in 1337. A small negative balance occurred with the bilateral area, whereas a surplus developed with the multilateral countries This gave our country a positive balance of $1.79 million with both areas put together. In 1338 Afghanistan gained $7.87 million by trading with outside world, but 1339 was a bad year. Afghanistan had a negative balance of payments with both trading areas, $4.4 million with the bilateral countries and $8.86 million with the multilateral area, a total of $13.27 million. This was the largest negative balance of payments of the past six years. In no other year from 1336 to 1342 has such a situation prevailed. In 1340 it turned positive again, increasing reserves of foreign exchange by $3.59 million. Preliminary data for 1342 indicate that there will be a surplus with the bilateral area of $7.5 million, and a deficit with the multilateral area of about $5 million. The other item that needs explanation is that of the debt service shown in column (3) of the balance of payments. This third column of the balance of payments table clearly demonstrates that the total amount of principal repayment along with interest is on the increase, in line with the ever-increasing amount of loans received. The total of debt service to the outside world in 1336 was $2.28 million and amounted to $12.72 million in 1341. In future years it is estimated that we will be paying even more.

Table 1

Major Exports
($ millions)

Bilateral	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341
Cotton	12.15	5.01	6.57	3.[illegible]	7.16	8.43
Wool	5.83	5.18	7.39	6.26	5.24	6.78
Other commodities	3.12	3.16	4.15	3.97	6.90	10.98
Timing and other adjustments1/	-2.45	7.40	7.58	3.35	4.93	7.16
Total bilateral	18.64	20.75	25.67	17.33	24.33	33.35
Multilateral						
Karakul	15.36	12.45	17.38	13.88	15.26	11.93
Fruits and nuts	12.72	13.07	13.27	10.80	5.08	8.89
Carpets and rugs	4.52	2.68	5.40	7.13	8.59	7.61
Other	5.16	4.86	6.20	4.11	5.16	4.27
Total multilay						
Total multilateral	37.76	33.06	42.25	35.90	34.09	32.70
Total	56.40	53.81	67.92	53.23	58.32	66.05

1/ Difference between exports recorded by Ministry of Commerce and cable transfers recorded by Central Bank

Table 2

Balance of Trade
($ millions)

Commercial Imports	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342
Bilateral	13.76	15.67	17.46	17.63	21.68	28.78	20.13
Multilateral	32.75	35.16	27.66	31.86	27.88	31.73	35.39
Total	46.51	50.83	45.12	49.49	49.56	60.51	55.52
Commercial Exports							
Bilateral	18.64	20.75	25.67	17.33	24.23	33.35	33.05
Multilateral	37.76	33.06	42.25	35.90	34.09	32.70	40.60
Total	56.40	53.81	67.92	53.23	58.32	66.05	73.65
Balance of Trade							
Bilateral	+4.88	+5.08	+8.21	- .30	+2.55	+4.57	+12.92
Multilateral	+5.01	-2.10	+14.59	+4.04	+6.21	+ .97	+5.21
Total	+9.89	+2.98	+22.80	+3.74	+8.76	+5.54	+18.13

Table 3. Afghanistan's Balance of International Payments[1]
1336 - 1342
(in millions of dollars)

	Balance on Goods and Services						Capital Account				
	Commercial imports	Foreign aid goods & services	Foreign debt service[2]	Exports[3]	Local expenses of foreigners[4]	Net credit(+) or debit(-) balance on goods & services	Development loans and grants (credit)[5]	Commodity assistance loans and grants (credit)	Total credits capital account	All others errors omissions net credit(+) or debit(-)	Net increase or decrease in foreign exchange assets
1336 Bilateral	13.76	7.96	1.17	16.64	.62	3.63	7.96		7.96	2.5[illegible]	[illegible]
Multilateral	36.25	6.41	[illegible]	37.76		6.0[illegible]	6.4[illegible]	3.50	9.9	4.1[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	50.01	14.37	1.28	54.4[illegible]	.62	9.64	14.37	3.50	17.8[illegible]	6.6[illegible]	[illegible]
1337 Bilateral	17.62	15.32	5.90	20.75	.46	-17.62	15.32	.95	16.2[illegible]	.0[illegible]	.3
Multilateral	38.77	15.53	2.77	33.08		24.0[illegible]	15.5[illegible]	2.6[illegible]	15.14	-7.0[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	56.39	30.85	8.67	53.8[illegible]	.46	-41.64	30.85	3.55	36.4[illegible]	-7.0[illegible]	[illegible]
1338 Bilateral	22.62	23.08	10.70	21.6[illegible]	2.49	-26.3[illegible]	23.08	1.1[illegible]	26.24	[illegible]	
Multilateral	33.93	15.63	.80	42.2[illegible]		[illegible]	15.6[illegible]	1.2[illegible]	[illegible]	.6[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	56.55	38.71	11.58	6[illegible].9[illegible]	2.49	-36.43	38.7[illegible]	11.42	50.[illegible]	[illegible]	7.8
1339 Bilateral	23.71	33.32	6.64	1[illegible].3[illegible]	2.57	-42.78	33.32	6.08	39.4	.06	[illegible].4
Multilateral	31.86	16.00	2.00	35.9[illegible]		11.9[illegible]	16.0[illegible]		16.0	10.9[illegible]	6.8
Total	55.57	51.32	8.64	52.2[illegible]	2.57	-58.74	51.3[illegible]	6.08	5[illegible].4	10.94	13.2[illegible]
1340 Bilateral	23.97	43.20	6.75	24.23	3.10	-46.59	43.20	2.29	4[illegible].4[illegible]	.0[illegible]	[illegible]
Multilateral	32.08	31.97	3.48	34.09		32.44	31.97	4.20	36.[illegible]	[illegible].5	[illegible].8
Total	56.05	75.17	10.23	58.32	3.10	-80.02	75.17	6.49	8[illegible].6[illegible]	3.4	1.8[illegible]
1341 Bilateral	30.67	44.62	7.30	3[illegible].35	2.86	-46.36	44.6[illegible]	1.8[illegible]	4[illegible].5	.4	.2[illegible]
Multilateral	31.61	23.84	[illegible].42	32.7[illegible]		29.1[illegible]	23.84	.88	24.[illegible]	6.3[illegible]	[illegible].8[illegible]
Total	62.28	68.46	12.72	6[illegible].[illegible]	2.86	-75.5[illegible]	68.46	2.7[illegible]	71.2[illegible]	[illegible]	-3.59
1342 Bilateral	30.12	42.62	8.16	33.09	2.72	-45.7[illegible]	4[illegible].6[illegible]	9.98	5[illegible]	+[illegible].02	-7.50
Multilateral	41.89	31.25	3.50	40.60		-36.04	3[illegible].2[illegible]	1.22	30.4[illegible]	5.36	4.93
Total	72.01	73.87	11.66	73.65	2.72	-81.1[illegible]	73.8[illegible]	11.2	89.[illegible]	5.34	+2.57

1/ Includes only major transactions for which data are available. No reliable statistics are available on a consistent basis over the period on many of the components of the balance of payments such as tourism, private capital transfer, local currency expenditure of resident foreigners, etc. and such other items have been added along with errors and omissions in the "all others" category. For bilateral areas, based on Central Bank cable transfers. For multilateral areas, figures are customs house data from the Ministry of Commerce.

2/ Includes principal repayments as well as interest, as these cannot be distinguished in available statistics.

3/ For bilateral areas, includes exports on debt service account as well as commercial account.

4/ Reimbursement by USSR Government for local costs of technicians. Comparable figures for other nationals not available.

5/ Total foreign loans and grants, including salaries of technicians and services as well as commodities. Excludes imports financed by commodity assistance which are included in "commercial" imports.

6/ Foreign exchange assets of Central Bank only. Consistent figures for other commercial banks not available.

Table 4

Development Project and Technical Assistance Loans and Grants[1]

	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342
U.S.S.R.:							
Loans	7.40	15.00	20.00	21.90	25.70	25.00	28.50
Grants	-	-	1.00	10.00	17.50	18.70	13.90
Total	7.40	15.00	21.00	31.90	43.20	43.70	42.40
U.S.:							
Loans	1.49	7.25	1.70	.22	.30		1.23
Grants	3.54	6.58	11.69	15.02	27.50	19.74	23.68
Total	5.03	13.85	13.39	15.23	27.80	19.74	24.91
Czechoslovakia:							
Loans	.56	.32	2.08	1.43		.92	.29
Grants	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total	.56	.32	2.08	1.43	-	.92	.29
All Other:[2]							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.40
Grants	1.39	1.69	2.24	2.77	4.16	4.10	3.94
Total	1.39	1.69	2.24	2.77	4.16	4.10	6.34
All Sources:							
Loans	9.45	22.58	23.78	23.55	26.00	25.92	32.35
Grants	4.93	8.27	14.94	27.79	49.17	42.54	41.52
Total	14.38	30.85	38.71	51.33	75.17	68.46	73.87

1/ Does not include commodity assistance ("non-project") grants and loans

2/ U.N., Germany, France, Japan, CARE-MEDICO, and Asia Foundation

Chapter IV

Manpower

The study of manpower problems in ours is a two-edged weapon. On the one side we will know how to utilize our manpower in the best manner possible, and on the other, if we know the present size of population, its composition by sex, age, and occupation, its distribution by area and ethnic group, its level of productivity and its income, its pattern of consumption and investment, etc., we can reduce the volume of unemployment, underemployment and so on. We can train people in those branches where shortages are very acute. Modern study points out that if human investment is properly carried out, all obstacles in the way of development of a nation will be swept away.

Insufficient financial resources, lack of experienced personnel, and non-availability of reliable statistics have been responsible for not having good figures concerning the number of unemployed, underemployed and even the number of those already employed in various branches of the economy.

The government is well aware of the needs of having good statistics about manpower problems. In recent years the Ministry of Planning has time and again tried to launch pilot plans to assess the requirements of our Five Year Plans.

DATA RELATING TO POPULATION

Survey of 417 Villages

The report of a survey of population and agricultural characteristics of a random sample of 417 villages of Afghanistan was published by the Ministry of Planning in the middle of 1341. In this survey, the information relating to 417 rural areas was collected through the village headmen. The average population of a village was multiplied by the number of villages in a province to find out the provincial population. By this method the population of Afghanistan in 1339 was estimated to be 11.4 million, as against the Ministry of Interior's estimate of 1[illegible].8 million.

Information collected revealed that [illegible].6% of the male population was at work. The occupational distribution of males report to be at work was:

Religious Workers	8.5%
Agricultural Workers	85.0%
Craftsmen	2.1%
Service Workers	1.0%
Others	3.4%

The rate of participation of male population in the labor force as revealed by the survey appears to be an underestimate. Thirty-one percent of the working population was reported to be literate. The rate of literacy does not include women and is, therefore, considered to be an overestimate. Because of lack of good statistics, these figures cannot be relied upon

Sample Surveys of Herat and Kandahar

Early in 1342 the Manpower Department, Ministry of Planning, carried out, for the first time, labor force sample surveys in the towns of Herat and Kandahar. Some interesting information relating to age and sex compositions of the population, the size of the labor force and its distribution according to occupations and economic activities, became available.

Distribution of Population by Age and Sex

GE:	HERAT (April 1963) Men	%	Women	%	KANDAHAR (June 1963) Men	%	Women	%
-4	500	17.6	474	16.6	451	20.4	427	20.3
-14	859	30.2	777	27.2	629	28.5	464	22.1
-64	1,363	47.9	1,497	52.6	1,039	47.1	1,141	54.3
& Over	121	4.3	101	3.5	88	3.5		
& Over	121	4.3	101	3.5	88	4.0	68	3.2
TAL	2,843	100.0	2,849	100.0	2,207	100.0	2,100	100.0

Literacy and Levels of Education Achieved

duates:	HERAT (April 1963) Men	%	Women	%	% of Both Sexes	KANDAHAR (June 1963) Men	%	Women	%	% of Both Sexes
ty	13	.5	-	-	.2	11	.5	-	-	-
II Class	41	1.4	1	-	0.7	48	2.2	-	-	1.1
Class	73	2.6	39	1.4	2.0	88	4.0	16	0.9	2.5
Class	218	7.7	100	3.5	5.6	220	10.0	34	1.6	5.9
iterates 1/	684	24.1	398	14.0	19.0	447	20.3	156	7.4	14.6
iterates	1,814	63.8	2,311	81.1	72.5	1,393	63.1	1,892	90.1	75.6
TAL	2,843	100.0	2,849	100.0	100.0	2,207	100.0	2,100	100.0	100.0

1/ Literates are those able to read and write.

The distribution of men and women reported to be at work in Herat and Kandahar, ccording to employment status in Agriculture, Industry and Services is listed on he next page, in chart form.

[illegible] Persons, [illegible] 4

HERAT
[illegible]

	MEN				WOMEN				MEN				[illegible]			
	[illegible]	In-[illegible]	Ser-[illegible]	Total	Agri-cul-ture	In-[illegible]ry	[illegible]	[illegible]	Agri-cul-ture	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Employees	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Employers	23	44	82	149	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Own Account Worker	18	51	162	231	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unpaid Family Worker	6	27	49	82	-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	93	274	775	1,142	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

For Herat:

Total men in sample = 2,843
Total women in sample = 2,849

For [illegible]:

Total men in sample [illegible]
Total women in sample [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT MARKET STUDIES

Six monthly studies of the employment market of Kabul were carried out in March and September, 1963. Also, the employment markets of Herat, Kandahar, Ghazni, and Jalalabad were studied during the period March to June, 1963.

Kabul

The Kabul employment market was studied on 30 Hoot, 1341 and 31 Sumbula, 1342. The volume of employment in government office and public sector industries revealed in September, 1963, compared with that in earlier studies is as follows.

Employment in Public Sector

	March 1960	March 1962	March 1963	Sept 1963
Men	25,820	27,600	27,897	30,148
Women	1,530	2,750	2,210 1/	2,396

The volume of employment in the private sector including organized industry, commerce, the traditional commercial and industrial establishments, and individual workers was found to be 35,000. It compared with the volume of employment revealed in earlier studies as follows.

Employment in Private Sector

	March 1960	March 1962	March 1963	Sept 1963
Industrial and Commercial Establishments Covered by Establishment Inquiry	5,020	9,420 2/	8,900	9,730
Small Industrial and Commercial Establishments	12,020	12,600	23,600 3/	25,000
Indirect Employment	3,000	2,700	850	300
TOTAL	20,040	24,720	33,350	35,030

The total number of vacancies reported by Kabul employers (both in public and private sectors) at the end of 1341 is as follows

Demand for Workers

	March 1960	March 1961	March 1962	March 1963	Sept 1963
Vacancies:					
Men	3,930	3,950	5,192	3,846	3,679
Women	240	195	380	147	138

It will be seen that the number of unfilled vacancies has remained almost steady for the last three years. There was an increase in demand in March, 1962, due to optimism arising from the Second Plan. This volume of demand again reverted to about 4,000 in March, 1963.

The demand for workers in September, 1963, was distributed over the nine major occupational groups and it compared with the demand disclosed by earlier studies as will be shown on the next page.

1/ Decrease due to reduction in garment making industry in private sector.
2/ Increase partly due to higher response from employers.
3/ Increase due to the inclusion of a larger number of small shops and establishments in the information supplied by the Kabul Municipality.

[illegible]

Group:	Activity:	March [illegible]	March [illegible]	March [illegible]	March [illegible]	Sept [illegible]
0	Professional	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Administrative Executive	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	11
2	Clerical	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Sales	-	-	-	-	-
4	Agriculture	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	110	-
5	Mining	-	-	-	-	-
6	Transport Communication	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-8	Craftsmen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4[illegible]	[illegible]
9	Service Workers	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

- Indicates less than 10 vacancies

Employment of Women: In September, [illegible], the number of women workers [illegible] as employed in Kabul was [illegible] including [illegible] in the private sector, as against [illegible] (including [illegible] in the private sector) in March, 1963. In March, [illegible] the number of women employed was [illegible] including [illegible] in the private sector). This would clearly show the great [illegible] strides that has been made in the employment of w[illegible] in Kabul. They represent [illegible] source of supply of teachers, medical and office workers. However, the [illegible] participation of women in the labor force is still very low.

Workers in [illegible] in September, 1963, [illegible] have [illegible] experienced difficulty in recruiting [illegible] workers: [illegible], engineers (all kinds), [illegible] engineering [illegible] business managers, bookkeepers, stenographers, [illegible] machine operators, [illegible] tailors, [illegible] operators of [illegible] machines, [illegible] repairmen of motors and [illegible], telephone and heating equipment repairmen, [illegible] fitters, electricians, [illegible]. This indicates the continued need for [illegible] facilities for the training of these workers.

Prospects of employment [illegible] period to follow appear to be bright for [illegible] office [illegible], and for technically trained persons.

Jalalabad, Ghazni, Kandahar and Herat

Employment market [illegible] cover the employment in the establishments in entire public and private sectors included in the municipal limits of Jalalabad, Ghazni, Kandahar, and Herat during the period Hoot to Jowza, 1342. [illegible] volume of employment [illegible] in public and private sectors is as follows.

Employment in Public and Private Sector

	Public		Private	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Jalalabad	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-
Ghazni	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-
Herat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
Kandahar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15

Demand for workers

	Men	Women
Jalalabad	216	-
Ghazni	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herat	189	14

Demand for Workers

	Men	Women
Jalalabad	216	-
Ghazni	112	2
Herat	189	14
Kandahar	344	36

NOTE: Only the vacancies disclosed by employers in the organized private sector are included.

With the study of the employment in the above named four towns, nine urban areas; Kabul, Pul-i-Khumri, Kunduz, Baghlan, Jalalabad, Ghazni, Herat, Kandahar, and Khanabad, were covered by employment market studies. The distribution of workers in these nine areas by major groups of industries and occupations is shown in table form in the Appendix.

From the studies of the nine urban employment market areas, the following general observations could be made.

Kabul: Open unemployment has not been observed among the males for the past [illegible] years. The participation rate of men and women is increasing and so is the total volume of employment. A shortage of educated and trained workers has been felt constantly.

Pul-i-Khumri: A high rate of labor force participation was reported. Manufacturing and mining industries and some major development projects attracted labor from nearby areas.

Baghlan: Open unemployment was not observed but seasonal underemployment existed.

Kunduz: Open unemployment did not exist. Demand for workers was high indicating further expansion of employment.

Khanabad: No industries existed to absorb the surplus manpower, hence unemployment and considerable underemployment appeared to exist.

Jalalabad: An acute shortage of skilled and highly trained workers was the dominant feature. The demand for additional workers was higher than the rate of increase of working age population. This situation will continue for some time.

Ghazni: A shortage of skilled and highly trained workers was the problem. The demand for additional workers would continue to be higher than the rate of increase of the working age population.

Herat: A labor force participation rate of about 48% was noticed among the males. Some frictional unemployment and considerable underemployment existed. The cottage industries required modernization and improved techniques of work.

Kandahar: More work opportunities are required to be created to absorb the marginal unemployment and considerable underemployment. The cottage industries required modernization. A shortage of educated and trained workers existed.

[illegible] EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT SERVICES IN AFGHANISTAN

Information was collected from the Ministry of Finance on the basis of the budget estimates for the year 134[illegible], relating to the total number of persons employed by the Government except in the armed forces and in the major development projects. In order to estimate the number of persons actually at work in 134[illegible], the number of persons shown in the budget estimates was reduced in proportion with the actual expenditure during the first half of the year. In this way the total number of persons actually in government service in 1342 (excluding the development projects and the armed forces) was estimated to be as follows.

	Budgeted	Actual
Mamurin	35,371	17,456
Mustakhdimin	31,762	24,741
TOTAL	67,133	42,197

Note: For details by rank [illegible] table in Appendix.

EMPLOYMENT ON MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Workers Employed on Major Development Projects

Project:	1341	1342
Kushk-Herat-Kandahar Road	10,800	11,000
Salang Tunnel	10,378	10,123
Jalalabad Canal	11,226	13,800
Naghlu Hydroelectric Plant	5,192	7,200
Bridges Project in Nangarhar	1,888	1,888
Kandahar Airport	2,476	1,649
Darunta Dam	920	920
Oil and Gas Exploration	,000	2,150
Mineral Exploration	-	430
Silo at Pul-i-Khumri	70	76
Kabul-Kandahar Road	1,881	2,876
Sher Khan Port	184	490
Pul-i-Charkhi Workshop	900	2,967
TOTAL	47,975	55,569

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

The following shows industrial employment during 1341 and 1342 as compared to 1340, and the percentage increase. Establishments employing 20 or more persons were used for this study.

Industry:	Eve of the Second Plan 1340	1341	Preliminary Estimates 1342
Coal Mining			
Employed	970	1,358	1,067
Percentage Increase	(100)	(140)	(110)
Number of Establishments	3	3	3
Non-Metallic Mining or Quarrying			
Employed	290	254	349
Percentage Increase	(100)	(87.5)	(120)
Number of Establishments	4	4	5
Food Manufacturing			
Employed	1,190	1,459	1,488
Percentage Increase	(100)	(123)	(125)
Number of Establishments	5	7	6
Textile Manufacturing			
Employed	8,780	9,483	11,201
Percentage Increase	(100)	(108)	(127)
Number of Establishments	14	14	14

Industrial Employment (Continued)

	1340	1341	1342
Furniture and Wood Manufacture			
Employed	640	785	803
Percentage Increase	(100)	(122)	(125)
Number of Establishments	3	3	3
Printing and Publishing			
Employed	800	1,130	1,193
Percentage Increase	(100)	(141)	(149)
Number of Establishments	4	17	17
Coal Products (Briquettes)			
Employed	80	88	99
Percentage Increase	(100)	(110)	(124)
Number of Establishments	1	1	1
Manufacture of Non-Metallic Products			
Employed	1,190	1,662	1,781
Percentage Increase	(100)	(152)	(163)
Number of Establishments	4	4	5
Repair of Transport Equipment			
Employed	1,290	1,328	1,399
Percentage Increase	(100)	(103)	(108)
Number of Establishments	6	7	6
Miscellaneous Manufacture			
Employed	200	180	252
Percentage Increase	(100)	(90)	(126)
Number of Establishments	4	1	1
Electricity [1/]			
Employed	450	442	461
Percentage Increase	(100)	(98)	(102)
Number of Establishments	10	11	11
TOTALS			
Employed	15,780	18,169	20,091
Percentage Increase	(100)	(115)	(127)
Number of Establishments	58	72	72

1/ Excluding head office staff of Afghan Electric Company

Textiles is by far the largest industry of the country, accounting for more than fifty percent of the total industrial labor employed. It employed about 9,000 persons in 1340, more than 9,000 in 1341, and 11,000 in 1342. Mining and quarrying (including coal mining), food manufacturing, printing, manufacturing of non-metallic products and repair of transport equipment and other large employers, each employing more than 1,000 persons on the average. Furniture and wood manufactures is the next industry in order of employment, employing about 800 persons in 1342, followed by electricity (461 persons in 1342).

Total volume of industrial employment in the first two years of the Second Plan averaged 18,000 and 20,000 each as against 16,000 in 1340, representing an increase of 15 percent and 27 percent. Compared with 1340, employment in practically all the industries rose, but the largest increase occurred in the textiles which raised the number of its employees by about 2,000 in 1342. Other industries which recorded any significant increases in employment were the manufactures of non-metallic products and printing and publishing. Employment in coal mining is estimated to have declined in 1342 as compared to the previous year.

Number of industrial establishments in the two years rose to 72 against 58 in 1340. In fact, however, there was a net increase of one establishment only, as 13 of the printing houses had not been included in 1340. There were also some changes in the internal composition of certain industries, some units having either ceased operations or fallen below the 20 employers limit, but they were offset by a similar number of new establishments. As regards size of individual establishments by the number of employees, as will be seen from the figures given below, there was not much of a change in the number of the larger establishments employing 100 or more persons:

	1340	1341	1342
Establishments employing 20 to 99 persons	31	43	42
Establishments employing 100 or more persons	28	29	30

Chapter V

Agriculture

For reasons explained in earlier chapters, the greatest emphasis has been placed on transportation improvements and industries in the first two years of the Plan with agriculture taking third place. But this ranking in no way minimizes the importance of agriculture in our planning system. The absence of a network of highways on the one hand and the limited capacity of the most fundamental industries such as electricity and construction, which are thought to constitute the foundations of development, made it necessary to devote the major share of development expenditures to these activities.

Expenditures on agriculture have important effects on the financial position of the country, but agricultural projects, allocations, related surveys and the provision of reliable statistics in this field present many problems. Without research and basic surveys which require a great deal of time and effort, the launching of agricultural projects fail to give the desired results and sometimes result in a load on the national economy.

Under these conditions, instead of launching great agricultural projects and building large dams, it has been thought worthwhile to pay attention to the popularization of new agricultural methods, establishment of experimental farms, guidance of farmers, use of chemical fertilizer, payment of reasonable prices for agricultural products, and other means of agricultural development. Such activities give beneficial results without spending large sums of money and raise agricultural production to a considerable extent. It was on this basis that such activities formed the most important undertakings of the Ministry of Agriculture during the first two years of the Plan. In addition to these, the Ministry of Agriculture, with an establishment of the water and soil survey authority as a separate administrative unit in its organization, paved the way for important developmental activities in the country's agriculture. The studies and survey made by this organization will prepare the way for projects in which basic information is available before launching the projects. Besides the organization of the Soil and Water Survey Authority of the Ministry of Agriculture, the activities of the Helmand Valley Authority, the final results of which are expected after a comparatively long period, are also noteworthy among agricultural activities.

Similarly, in order to increase cultivable land and to cope with the ever increasing population and demand for agricultural products in the coming years, the government has undertaken the building of a number of large reservoirs for irrigation. Moreover, the Ministry of Agriculture has, through close contact with farmers, launched important programs in a number of villages for training, raising their standard of living and acquainting them with the methods of agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Agricultural products form 65 percent of our national income and about 85 percent of our population is engaged in this field. The need felt for agricultural products, whether from the viewpoint of the ever rising demand by the people or the rise in population or from the viewpoint of exports and the development of national economic infrastructure is worth mentioning. In recent years we have attained some success in this branch of economy, especially the use of commercial products on a significant scale indicate that our capacity for agricultural production is very great. Through introduction of better methods of cultivation, and through other agricultural development activities, we shall not only be able to meet our internal demands, but shall also be able to raise our foreign exchange income substantially.

Price increases, popularizing chemical fertilizer, and technical and financial assistance to the farmers have in the past two years increased cotton production more than two-fold. Production of vegetable seeds and karakul should also be mentioned in this connection. On the other hand, production of wheat, which forms the staple food of the people has increased only slowly during the past years.

The year, 1341, was generally a good year as regards agricultural production, but in the year, 1342, because of inclement weather, agricultural production was generally low. Nevertheless, commercial products especially cotton, continued their upward trend.

Wheat production reached [illegible] tons in the year 1341, while in the year 1342, it dropped to 1,[illegible],000 tons. Sugarbeet production, though it rose from 44,[illegible] tons in 1340, to [illegible] thousand tons in 1341, dropped to 56.[illegible] thousand tons in the year 1342. In spite of many improvement measures, no appreciable difference is noticed in the production of fruits and cereals other than wheat in 1342, as compared to 1341. On the other hand, cotton production rose to 78 thousand tons in 1341, and 108 thousand tons in 1342, as against 54 thousand tons in 1340. Similarly the total production of oilseeds rose from 1[illegible] thousand tons in 1340, to 1[illegible] thousand tons in 1342. (For further details, refer to Appendix.)

ACTIVITIES, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

In the years 1341 and 1342, the activities and operations of the Ministry of Agriculture and its related branches through its budget and in accordance with the aims and objectives of the Second Five Year Plan can be summarized as follows:

Guiding and assisting farmers in matters related to soil and irrigation, farm machinery, operation of agricultural laboratories, operation of sericulture and agriculture stations, demonstration afforestration activities, training of technical personnel and construction of buildings needed by the Ministry of Agriculture were important activities. The extent of the more important activities and operations mentioned above has been shown in figures and tables included in this report. Activities carried out in assisting and giving guidance to farmers and orchard owners during these two years consist of providing information about technical agricultural methods and operations and demonstrations in the use of agricultural machinery. Similarly, methods of levelling, field preparation, irrigation, seeding practices as well as other agricultural operations have been taught to farmers

A quantity of chemical fertilizer was distributed in Mazar-i-Sharif, Kataghan, Taluqan and some other regions for use in sugarbeet and cotton fields. Details of the quantity of chemical fertilizer distributed and the results of fertilizer application are given below.

In the year 1342, two kinds of chemical fertilizer making a total of 4,611 tons, were distributed. The area of agricultural land on which chemical fertilizer was used in 1341, was 175,000 jiribs, in 1342, this figure reached 201,241 jiribs. Ammonium nitrate which was used in the northern provinces yielded positive results and increased the production of cotton by 18% to 22%. In general, the increase in yield in Mazar-i-Sharif was from 7% to 16%, in Shi-berghan 21% to 26%, in Kataghan 18% and in Taluqan from 6% to 17%.

Chemical fertilizer distributed in 1341 and 1342, in Baghlan, Pul-i-Khumri, Kunduz, Mazar-i-Sharif and Maimana provinces amounted to 870,368 seers. From the beginning of the cotton season in 1342, up to Saur 15, 1343, 103,362 tons of cotton were received by ginners. This includes cotton purchased by ginners in Kunduz Baghlan, Pul-i-Khumri, Taluqan Mazar-i-Sharif, Shi-berghan Maimana and Herat. This is substantially higher than the projected production for 1342 in the Second Five Year Plan. The chief contributory factors in the production increase are the following:

Increase in the price of cotton,
Greater use of chemical fertilizers, and greater skills in using fertilizers,

Acquainting the farmer with better methods of cultivation,
Procurement of better seeds and their distribution to farmers, and
Campaigns against insects and plant diseases.

Because cotton was grown for the first time in Herat province and is in its early stages, a chief officer with three subordinate technical officers were posted there. In the year 1341, a quantity of 160,817 seers of cottonseed were distributed. This quantity was grown in an area of [illegible] jiribs by 615 cotton growers. The farmers have also been taught better methods of ploughing, watering and the use of chemical fertilizers. They have also had opportunity to observe practical demonstrations of methods of cotton cultivation. Similarly an agreement has been executed regarding the construction of a cotton ginning plant. It is expected that this plant will be installed and start functioning by the beginning of the cotton season in 1342.

In the sugarbeet growing regions, [illegible] tons of sugarbeet seed have been distributed during these two years. Farmers receiving sugarbeet seed [illegible]. In the same year, [illegible] agricultural officials were advising farmers in sugarbeet and cotton production in the northern provinces. They were assisted by [illegible] of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry [illegible] and alfalfa demonstration plots in the Northern regions. [illegible] were held for farmers in the area.

Some improved agricultural implements, such as [illegible], were distributed free among the farmers who participated in the demonstrations.

A number of steps have been taken for improvement of irrigation network and for improvement in utilization of soil and water resources. Water and soil surveys of certain regions have been undertaken for improvement and extension of the irrigation systems. The old siphon of the Archi Canal which had a capacity of [illegible] cubic meters per second, has been replaced by a new concrete siphon with a maximum capacity of 24 cubic meters per second. The purpose of this is to provide sufficient water to lands now under canal and to extend the irrigation to lands not presently irrigated.

Two syphon have been completed at Ajmer Canal and out of the 144 outlets planned, [illegible] have reached completion. Steps have been taken to raise the capacity of the Ajmer Canal from 10 cubic meters per second to [illegible] cubic meters per second. Spillways of the Ajmer Canal have also been completed. These important technical structures aid in flood control and cleaning of canals. Work on the two flood outlets and a bridge over the Ajmer Canal is still underway. A distribution dam has been built on Andkhoi River which protects thirty thousand jiribs of cotton and grain at Alti Boldak, Maimana, which faced scarcity of water and crop failures due to breakdown of the old dam in 1341.

Similar work has been done on the Boldakh River Dam. Measurement of kariz waters, survey of karizes and design of Alchin project has been completed. All these activities naturally will result in increase of agricultural production.

Work has been done on installation of control gates for Jarjoi, Maimana, survey of Chamkani Canal to explore possibilities of extending the canal and providing water for additional land, construction of gates for Kamari and Shewatar Canals, and survey and preparation of designs for Kawari diversion dam.

Some regions of the Paktia province have been investigated for irrigation possibilities. Necessary work has been done for protective measures of the Kolcha River. Survey of the Kowghan Canal in Herat has been made, stabilizing and compacting of this canal for about two km and designing a syphon and control dam are underway. Water pumps have been used in this area for irrigation for the time survey of possibilities for irrigation of Dashti Archi and Sheer Mahi areas been completed. Survey and topography of Kargha Dam and topograph of the have been completed to find out the capacity of this dam. Irrigation of Ka park through sprinkler irrigation has been made possible with a set of equi imported from Italy. During the year 1342, 244,900 seedlings of tomatoes, 175,390 seedlings of cabbage, 18,445 seedlings of cauliflower, 18,830 seedl of chili, 1,500 seedlings of lettuce have been distributed to farmers. Exp mental cultivation of various types of linseed, corn, beets, radish, spinach chinese cabbage, watermelon, onions, tomatoes, eggplant, etc., has been per at the experiemental farms. 9,373 apple, pear and apricot trees have been at Najar Khaha farm, 12,705 have been planted and 8,153 sapplings of foreig trees have been grafted at Badam Bagh. Various types of American, Russian native wheat have been experimentally cultivated at Mazar-i-Sharif farm to their stability against disease and their adaptability to localclimatic con A number of sapplings of plums, apricots and grape vines have been sent to i-Sharif from Kunduz for grafting. At Bagram farm thirty jiribs of land ha been planted in alfalfa, 40 jiribs in corn, and 20 jiribs in clover. 2,000 plings of pine tree and fencing plants have been planted at the Bagram farm Spraying with insecticides has been done at Karez-i-Mir, Parwan, and Shamni Sulpher has been sprayed in vineyards in the vicinity of Kabul. Chemicals been sprayed on 126,379 vines; a control program against animal diseases ha in operation. During these two years, a total of 1,041,380 animals have be treated against various diseases. Similarly, 1,224,550 animals have been v ated. In the beginning of 1341, a locust attack took place which endangere country's agriculture. This attack was combatted with the entire strength personnel and equipment. In Paktia and Nangarhar a very destructive insect threatened the agriculture in 1342. To counteract this threat local and fo specialists took necessary measures which resulted in prevention of losses. Artificial insemination centers in the vicinity of Kabul, Maidan, Narkh, Gu Sarai Khoja, Chakardarah, Kara Bagh, Mazar-i-Sharif and Baghlah have been In 1341, 2,55[illegible] have been inseminated. A new artificial insemination labora was completed in 1341. One modern stable has been built with 14 animals. karakul sheep have been inseminated with sperms of improved brown, grey and males. 1,718 chickens, 2,872 ducks and 98,551 eggs have been produced at th poultry farms. 2,793,002 kilograms of milk have been produced at the dairy

Soil laboratory analyses have been made of the lands of Kataghan and othe parts of the country. During the year 1341, 2,635 such physical and chemic analyses were made. At the research farms of Kabul and Nangarhar, 32 types barley, 25 types of corn, 18 types of linseed, 25 types of grass, 6 types o and 22 types of clover have been tested. Similarly, 12 types of beets for consumption, 15 types of cabbage, 5 types of corn, 7 types of cucumber, 4 t of okra, 4 types of onions, 12 types of peas, 12 types of potatoes, 2 types rhubarb, 4 types of spinach and turnips, 8 types of tomatoes, and 4 types o melon have been tested. Out of 15 types of wheat that had been tested, per production of the Egyptian type was 120,160 seers, that of Alladdin types N 107.4 seers and that of Alladdin No. 2, 91.2 seers.

52,246 cocoon eggs and 25,000 empty cans have been distributed to the si stations in different parts of the country. The sericulture experts have d necessary work at the sericulture stations of Gulbagh, Tapa Taj Beg, Nangar Herat, Zindajan, Badakshan, Baghlan, Kunduz, Karez Mir and Reeshkhore to pr silkworms and eggs. A number of bee colonies of Caucasus origin have been ported. The honey production of these bees is much higher than that of nat bees. Out of the two Italian breeds of bee colonies which were tested, one produced more than 114 pounds of honey. Four colonies of the Caucasus bree 17 native bee colonies have produced 260 pounds of honey. Ninety bee colon have been improved.

186,269 sapplings of fruit and shade trees have been planted in Paghman, Gharoo, Kargha, etc. Leveling, ditch digging, watering, pits digging, etc. been done at forest reservoirs.

The Ministry of Agriculture felt pressing need for technical personnel t carry out the development programs. During the years 1341 and 1342 it has 221 students at the Veterinary School and various other courses. In 1341, students entered these courses. A number of high school and college graduates as well as officials of the Ministry have been sent abroad for higher education and training in various branches of agriculture.

The following construction work has been undertaken: hot house at Kargha, a pump room for sprinkler irrigation equipment, sheet dipping pens, an artificial insemination clinic building at Guzergah, a sericulture building at Gulbagh, farm and family houses at Najar Kheina, digging of wells at Najarkham and Beeni Hisar, and family houses at Badam Bagh, Bagrami and Beeni Hisar.

ACTIVITIES, WATER AND SOIL SURVEY AUTHORITY, 1342

As agricultural development requires a series of preliminary scientific and practical studies, the Water and Soil Survey Authority was established as an independent unit in the beginning of 1342, to carry out the plans and programs designed in this line. This institution was originated in 1339 as a section of the Ministry of Agriculture. The United Nation's Special Fund contributed the major part of the funds for financing its establishment. At that time it could survey only limited and specified regions of the country, and various agencies of the government were also undertaking similar activities with little coordination of effort. This state of affairs was not appropriate for building standardized systems and making efficient use of technical personnel and equipment. Therefore, this institution was established as an independent unit in 1342. During 1342 this unit conducted the following activities:

Hydrology

Research Work: Measurement of water level, speed and volume of flow of Tereen River at Tereen station; of the Helmand River at Harand station the station before Kajakai, at Kajakai station, at Musa Kala, the station after Kajakai, at Darweshan station, at Char Burjak, and at Shela Charkh; of the Arghandab River at the station before Arghandab, at Arghandab, the station after Arghandab, and at Kale Bust; of the Tarnak River at Tarnak; of the Arghastan River at Arghastan; of the Farah River at Faran Bridge; of the Dilaram River at Dilaram; of the Helmand River at Boghra, at Shamalan Canal, and at Shamalan Diversion Dam; of the Arghandab River at Zahir Shahi Canal, at Adarskan Bridge, and at Rudkaz; of the Kokan River at Langer, and at Tangi Azri Shehrak; of Hari Rud at Chistsharih, at Chaghcharan, and at Pashtoon Bridge; and of the Farah River at Farah and Herat, at Pechi Tangi, at Malmand, at Panlat Abed, and at Kajao.

Construction Work: Construction of a hydrological station and installation of automatic measuring station machinery at Tangi Arzu Shahrak on the Kogan river; construction of a suspension bridge, 60 meters long, over Hari Rud for measurement purposes at Chishtsharif; construction of hydrological station and installation of automatic measuring station machinery at Langer on the Kogan River construction of a suspension bridge over the Kogan River at Langer; and installation of rain measurement apparatus at Shiber, Punjab, Hazarajat, Chighcheran. Chishtsharif, Herat, Katwaz, Muger, Aderskan, Bamian, Tangi Arzu Shahrak, Farsi Ghorat, Farah and Kotal Salizak Herat.

Analysis Work: Ascertainment of the hydrological qualities of Hari Rud and Farah Rud water falls; and ascertainment of the hydrological qualities of the dam sites on the Hari Rud and Farah Rivers.

Topography

Topographical work has been completed of the dam sites in a scale of 1:2,000, and of the reservoirs in a scale of 1:5,000 in the following areas: Lashkargah on the Farah Rud; Tagaoghan on the Hari Rud; Salmah on the Hari Rud; Kajao on Langar River; Tangi Saidan on the Kabul River; designation of dam sites, cut off, heights and capacities of four dams on Ghorband River and two dams on the Panjsher River: and topography of a diversion dam site and an experimental irrigation area of 850 hectares of land in Herat.

Designs and Drawings

Work includes drawings of reservoir sites at: Hisarasam, with a maximum height of 60 meters and capacity of 593 million cubic meters on the Hari Rud, Chighcharan Ghorat; Salmah, with a maximum height of 60 meters and capacity o million cubic meters on the Hari Rud near Chighcharan Ghorat; Tangishah, with maximum height of 116 meters and capacity of 267 million cubic meters on the River; Ali Kinai with a height of 50 meters and capacity of 368 cubic meters the Farah Rud; Lashkargah, with a height of 104 meters and capacity of 956 cu meters on the Farah Rud; Baskhanabad with a height of 50 meters and capacity million cubic meters on the Farah Rud; and preliminary drawings of the irriga of Herat area.

Soil Surveys

Soil surveys, classification of land, drawings of soil and laboratory soil lysis in: Kabul and Logar, over [illegible] jeribs; Katawaz and Ghazni, over Adersakan, over 300,000; in Dashti [illegible], Jalalabad, almost [illegible],000 jeribs; Farah Rud and Hari Rud areas examination of physical qualities of the land ha done.

Geology

Preparation of geological drawings in a scale of 1:2[illegible], with special sign geological incidences and designation of dam sites on rivers has been complete at: Lashkargah on Farah Rud; Hisarsam on the Hari Rud; Tarruki on the Hari at Tankishah on the Ko[illegible] River; Tan[illegible] on the Logar River; Kajab Wardak the Logar River; and only geological sketches of Salmah and Tarruki dams on th Hari Rud.

Underground waters

The project for study of underground water resources which includes hydrolo ical drawings, geophysical research, drilling in Katawaz, Mukur, Dashti Bakwa Kabul Valley has been undertaken. Hydrological drawings include ascertainment of geological formations, formation of strata of earth with breakages and twi Geophysical research includes making graphs and analysis of results. Drillin includes designation of the drilling sites by the experts, and experimental drilling to measure the amount of underground water in liters per second. Pre liminary hydrological sketches, with special hydrological signs, of Katawaz ar have been prepared.

ACTIVITIES, HELMAND AND ARGHANDAB VALLEYS

For more than 2[illegible] years the government has undertaken a series of long-term and large developments in the southern and southwestern part of the country, order to raise the standard of living of the people and utilize the soil and water resources of the Helmand and Arghandab Valleys. After construction of at Kajakai and Arghandab, the government has entered the field of water distri tion and improvement of irrigation systems for the land, some of which is the agricultural land in the country. The basis on which the government made th cision has been presented in the foreword of the Helmand Valley Chapter of the First Five Year Plan. Below, a summary of the Helmand Valley project's progra and activities during the years 1341 and 1342 is presented.

Irrigation Construction and Land Development

Irrigation construction and drainage in the Tarnak area; excavation of additional drains in Nadi Ali, Marja, Shamalan and Darweshan; construction of a diversion dam for Seraj Canal, and repairs of the canal and previously complete construction have been accomplished. Leveling and land development in Shamalan Darweshan and Tarnak areas, construction of Lashkargah Bridge, and some necess repairs of buildings have also been completed.

Industrial Projects

Grishk power plant
Extension of electrical distribution in Lashkargah
Development of marble works
Concrete block making factory
Cotton ginning and vegetable oil plant

Animal Improvement Projects

Animal research: Breeding of horses, Production of mules, Import and research of foreign breeds of animals
Improvement of native breeds of animals
Production of sufficient quantity of animals for meat products
Establishment of two milk products plants at Lashkargar and Kandahar

Agricultural Research

Various types of wheat have been tested for selection of better seed, and tests have been made on the effects of chemical fertilizers on corn and vegetables.
Increase in production of oilseeds and other agricultural products
Agricultural laboratories
Establishment of mechanized farms
Development of orchards
Agricultural credits
Fish breeding
Classification of agricultural lands
Farm settlements

ACHIEVEMENTS

Nadi Ali Drainage Project

Extension of Nadi Ali spillway: Excavation of this spillway had been completed in 1340. In Hamal, 1341, extension and correction of the banks and simple stonework in the lower part of this drain was completed.

An engineering study for construction of open drains was started in Saratan, 1341, and is still continuing. This work was suspended from time to time in order to take care of other urgent works. The purpose of this study is to ascertain the distance between drains and their appropriate depth, keeping in view the water absorption capability of different types of soil and the underground water level. The studies showed that the distance between drains should average 60 meters and their depth should be 1.85 meters. Excavation of the drains according to the above specifications was begun in Saratan, 1341.

The volume of work done on the above project during the two years was as follows: correction of the banks of the drain, 350 meters; simple stone work, 2,180 cubic meters; and excavation of open drains, 5,802 meters.

Marja Drainage Project

In order to have a proper outlet for surplus water on land, it was decided that the main drains of Marja be extended to join outside of the project area and then flow into the river. Extension work of the drains was started in the beginning of 1340 and that of the spillway in Hamal, 1341, and completed in Asad, 1341.

To put into operation these two spillways it was necessary to clean and expand the deep drains which join these spillways. This work was completed in the second quarter of 1341. The volume of work on this project includes: excavation of drains, 8,050 meters; correction of the banks, 7,660 meters; cleaning and expansion of the main drain, 4,590 meters; simple stone work, 163 cubic meters; installation of iron pipe, 69 meters; cemented stone work. 38 cubic meters; stone passage, one; installation of double concrete pipes, two; construction of inlet to the drain, four; construction water diversion, one; construction of culverts, two; construction of water control gates, two; engineering studies to ascertain the depth and the distance between the open drains in Marja area; and excavation of the drains is undertaken through contractors, in 1341, 14,435 meters, in 1342, 76,024 meters.

Tarnak Land Development Project

The length of the southern branch of the Tarnak Canal is 21.29 km. Excavation of 14.7 km and stabilization of 13.9 km was completed during the year 1340. Excavation of 6.59 km and stabilization of 7.39 km was completed in Asad, 1341. In addition to excavation and stabilization works, roads on both sides of the canal, water distribution head, and some bridges have also been completed. The above work is summarized as follows: excavation of canal, 6,590 meters; stabilization of canal, 7,390 meters; correction of canal banks, 8,230 meters; installation of concrete pillars, 121 cubic meters; concreting, 652 cubic meters; simple stone work, 780 cubic meters; stone work with mortar, 281 cubic meters; temporary roads 4,100 meters; temporary ditches, 3,000 meters; one bridge; one spillway control gate; nine water drops; twelve water openings; and fifteen metal doors.

Drainage: No irrigation project can be considered to be complete without drains to carry away the surplus water. Soil conditions differ from one project to another and from one area of the same project to another. These differences affect the distances between the drains and their depths. Excavation of drains in the Tarnak project has been planned in accordance with the findings of the engineering study of the area. There are 14 drains having a total length of 54,342 meters. Of this, 1960 meters of excavation had been done before 1341 and the remaining 34,611 meters during 1341 and 1342. Two spillways have been constructed on the canal, one at the 17th km and the other at the end of the Tarnak Canal. Whenever needed, the water of the canal can be let out through these spillways to Arghastan and Tarnak Rivers. The total length of these two spillway is 4,106 meters.

The slope of some of the drains is so steep that the speed of the water endangered the banks of the drain. Therefore, it was decided to construct concrete control heads to control the speed of the water. In order to protect two karezes at a lower level, a drain and a spillway 36 inches long, pillars were installed in the karezes. The bottom of the drain was concreted and that of the spillway was compacted with sticky soil.

To protect the agricultural lands, the banks of the drains and spillways from flood waters, it was deemed necessary to construct proper water inlets for this water to flow into the drains. The drain inlets were constructed of concrete at suitable distances. Wherever these drains and spillways obstruct the road or water ditches, it was deemed necessary to construct bridges and to install concrete pillars.

The leveling of Tarnak lands was begun on Jadi 25, 1341, and was continued after the year 1342. The work included excavating and filling ditches, ploughing and leveling the land and excavating small spillways. Small construction work such as water control heads on the land, etc. has also been done. Leveling of the first block of Tarnak, 345 jiribs, was completed in the second quarter of 1342 and turned over to the agricultural department.

Nahar-e-Seraj Project

Surveys for determining the course of the Seraj Canal to irrigate the Seraj Sifli area and Lashkargah were begun in Jawza, 1341. In this out only engineering work has been done during the two years. Preliminary surveys of the Saraj Sifli Canal, in two parts, and its preliminary estimates have been completed. The present irrigation system of this area has also been surveyed and studied. The topographical work in the area has been 85 percent completed.

Darweshan Land Development

Survey work was started on Hamal 28, 1341, for construction of a canal and digging of 15 ditches to supply irrigation water to lands intended for cultivation of cotton. On the first of Saur, construction and excavation of the canal branch and ditches was begun and it was completed on Saur 16, 1341. In this period 2,925 meters of canal and 13,150 meters of ditches were excavated. Repairs of the Darweshan Camp were begun in Hamal, 1341, and the engineers and workers moved in on Jawza 26, 1341, for a survey of that area. Used on the repairs of the camp were: 5,625 seers of gysum; 3,250 seers of lime; and 300 burned bricks. Repairs of the camp were continued during the year.

The topographical work in the area was begun in early 1341, and was continued 1342. Cleaning of deep drains was begun in 1342, but was discontinued because e equipment was moved away for stabilization of the Marja Canal. In Hoot, 1342, o shovels were moved back to Darweshan for cleaning and mud removal in the Canal. the end of Hoot, 1342, 750 meters of the canal had been cleaned. Engineering rveys of the Darweshan area are underway.

Lashkargah-Kajakai Road

This project was suspended in 1340 and started again in Saur, 1341. After com-etion of engineering surveys, the road was leveled, filled, graveled and compact-. Wherever flood water crosses the road, necessary concreting, etc. has been ne and bridges built. On the points where the irrigation ditches cross the road, cessary culverts have been constructed.

Lashkargah Bridge

Construction work of Lashkargah Bridge was started in Saur, 1341. Construction rk of the bridge was designed as follows: iron pillars of 12 inches diameter re to be driven in with steam pressure and filled with concrete; concrete beams re to be installed over the pillars; and iron girders laid to connect one pil-r with the other.

Cleaning between the pillars was done from Jawza to Aqrab, 1341, installation concrete beam was done from Asad to Mezan, 1341, installation of steel girders s done from Asad to Aqrab, 1341, concreting of the bridge floor was done from us to Hoot, 1341.

A bridge has also been built on the Shamalan Canal in front of the ashkargah idge. After completion of these bridges, the old Lashkargah Bridge, which had acked, was removed and its iron pillars were taken out for future use. The new shkargah Bridge is 297.75 meters long and 10.29 meters wide including the foot-ths. It was completed in the first quarter of the year 1342, and inaugurated Jawza 21, 1342.

Shamalan Land Development

Survey and topography of the first and second blocks of Koekeen area was com-eted in Aqrab, 1341. Five drainage sites have been designated in this area. eaning of one drain was begun with shovels on Dalwa 13, 1341, and of the other ain on Jadi 17, 1341. During one month, mud has been removed from 770 meters one drain and 1,680 meters of the other.

Three drains were excavated in the first block of Korkeen in Hamal, 1342, and mpleted in Asad, 1342, with total excavation of 3,725 meters. Leveling of the rst block of Korkeen was begun on Asad 27, 1342, and continued up to Aqrab, 42. This work was suspended because the equipment was required for stabilization the Marja Canal.

Excavation of drain No. 2 of the second block of Korkeen was started in Meezan, 42, and completed in Aqrab, 1342, with total excavation of 1,190 meters.

Repairs of Existing Canals

The Boghra Canal needs repairing and stabilizing at many points. The Afghan nstruction Unit started an analysis of clay from various sites in Aqrab, 1341, choose suitable clay for stabilization work. Certain sites have been prepared r clay hauling as the result of the analysis.

The water flow of Boghra Canal is stopped only for forty days a year for clean-g and mud removal. As the above mentioned repair work requires a longer time, was deemed necessary to construct temporary canals along the repair sites to sure the water flow while the repair work was done. Engineering surveys of the mporary canal sites were completed in 1341.

On Sunbola 18, 1341, fifty meters of the right hand bank of the Shamalan Canal s washed away. Afghan Construction Unit and Operation and Maintenance person-l reached the site immediately and completed the repairs.

Approximately 120 cubic meters of simple stone work and 50 meters of stabili-tion work was involved in the above repairs. One drop and three water control ads were also installed.

The stabilization program was continued after Hoot, 1342.

The Boghra diversion dam has been facing heavy floods for some time. After each flood the Helmand river changes its course, moving away from the Boghra canal inlet towards the Zambuli village. There is a danger that the river may move away so far that water will not be taken into the canal. Engineering studies were started in Aqrab 1342 to find a solution for this problem.

Lashkargah Sewage System

This project was undertaken by the Afghan Construction Unit on Dalwa 1, 134[illegible]. The designing of this project was done taking into consideration the expansion of the city. Sewage drains have been installed in the entire city area, and the drains have their outlet in the large septic tank.

Construction Camps of the Afghan Construction Unit

To provide living facilities for its workers, the Afghan Construction Unit undertook construction of two rows of families quarters for ten family units and two family quarters for one family each. During the year 1340 one row was completely finished and seven quarters were completed in the second row. The remaining three quarters were completed up to the end of Saur 1341 and the two family quarters were finished in the third quarter of 1341.

For accommodation of foreign personnel and Afghan official, residential building was undertaken.

Besides the above construction work, repairs and maintenance of the camp have been done. The office space has been increased by two rooms. One electrical workshop has been constructed.

A site has been designated in the northern part of the camp for fuel storage. The existing tanks will be transferred from the camp to this new site and additional storage tanks will be installed. This work was begun on Jawza 26, 134[illegible]. The site has been leveled and earth-filled. To keep the underground water out of the tank area 230 meters of concrete pipe has been installed.

A drain, one kilometer long, has been dug in the north of the camp to protect the camp from floods. For irrigation of the camp land 500 meters of ditch have been dug.

Other Buildings

For offices of the Helmand Valley Authority and the provincial center, and living quarters of the officials, the following building activities have been done during the two years.

1. Of the five buildings on the Lashkargah high school road which were started in 1341, three buildings have been completed and the other two are 60 per cent completed.
2. Of the six buildings south of the hospital, two have been completed and
3. One building, north of the Lashkargah Mosque is under construction.
4. The marble works factory building which was started in 1340 was completed in 1341 and the machinery has been installed.
5. The mechanical workshop building at Lashkargah has been 80 per cent completed.
6. The AID warehouse building has been completed.
7. The primary school building of Lashkargah has been 50 per cent completed.
8. Two blocks of family quarters which were undertaken in 1341 have been completed.
9. The modern hospital building was completed in the beginning of 1342.
10. The second storey of the Lashkargah club building has been completed.
11. Three additional buildings for the Lashkargah bank were completed in 1341.
12. Concreting and roofing of the northern portion of the high school building has been completed. Plastering is now being done.
13. Roofing of the central part of the Helmand Valley Authority office building was completed in 1342.
14. A prefabricated hangar type barn has been erected for livestock in Bolan.

The brick work and concreting is under way.

15. The primary school at Marja was started at the end of 1341 and is now under construction.

16. The village school building of Kala Bust has been completed.

17. In the hospital building at Nadi Ali, plastering was completed in 1341, and the electrical and water distribution systems were completed in 1342. Doors and windows are now being installed.

18. Living quarters and storage facilities for the building department have been completed.

19. Construction work of the ginning factory is almost completed.

20. Materials have been procured for the boarding house buildings of the Lashkargah high school. The construction work will be started in the near future.

Water Distribution System of Lashkargah

Pipes of four inches and two inches diameter have been installed up to the tank No. 5 to supply water to the construction camp buildings. Concrete has been poured for installation of water tank on well No. 5.

Engineering surveys for installation of a modern and well-equipped water distribution system have been begun in 1342. The system will be equipped with a large deep well and a reservoir for 500,000 gallons of water.

Paving of Lashkargah Roads

Surveys of the Lashkargah roads for asphalting purposes were begun in Qaus 1342 and completed by the end of Hoot 1342. Preliminary design work has been started.

Grishk Electrical Plant

The Grishk power plant and electrical distribution network of Lashkargah, Grishk, Nadi Ali and Marja was handed over to the Afghan Construction Unit on Jadi 25, 1341. Repair work is being done on the turbines.

The temporary repair of unit No. 2 was completed in Saratan 1342 and the plant was put into operation.

The Afghan Construction Unit has constructed living quarters for the power plant's workers.

Small diesel generators have been installed in Lashkargah to provide electricity for the family quarters.

USAID has concluded a contract with an American company for repair of the Grishk power plant. The plant has been completely dismantled and the parts are being examined.

Livestock Breeding Project

The Helmand Valley Authority has taken steps to improve breeds of cows, chickens, horses, mules and sheep. It has endeavored to improve pastures also. Favorable results have been achieved from crossing breeds of cattle, particularly by breeding Brown Swiss bulls with native cows. Improvement has been shown in milk and meat production as well as in draft power. Brown Swiss, Sahiwal and Tarvarkar bulls have been used for breeding purposes. Lines of purebred cattle have been maintained as well. Bulls have been brought in from abroad and distributed to livestock raisers. Similarly, bulls have been kept in different regions at Nadi Ali, Marja and Shamalan. During 1341 approximately 532 cows have been inseminated from these bulls. Similar endeavors have been made regarding development of chickens. During 1341, 45,000 eggs have been hatched and distributed. Two hatching machines, each with a capacity of 2,500 eggs, have been brought in and installed by USAID.

As the native breeds of sheep are suitable for the country's environment, importing of foreign sheep has not been recommended by the specialists. The sheep breeding work on native sheep has aimed at the selection of animals for increasing wool and meat production, as well as for the improvement of quality of wool, particularly with respect to color. The production of wool increased on an average by 4-1/2 pounds per animal, and production of meat increased 10 to 15 pounds per animal. Pastures have been improved. Experiments in the [illegible] In Nadi Ali and Marja [illegible] farms have [illegible] to test different types of forage crops. [illegible] breeds [illegible] to meet the requirements of the farmers in the Helmand area, [illegible] breeds have been imported and better native breeds have been obtained from other regions.

Dairy Plant
[illegible] dairy plant has been imported. This plant included machines for pasteurizing, skimming, butter making, cheese making, icecream making, butter packing, bottle washing, milk chilling, reservoir tank, boiler and refrigerators. The building was constructed in 1341 and installation work completed in [illegible]. The capacity of this plant is 1,000 gallons per day. The purpose of the installation of this plant is to study the economic aspect of dairy plant operations. If this experiment is found to be economical, larger plants will be installed in other areas.

Cotton Ginning Plant
This factory was inaugurated in Jaur 1341. It consists of four units. Cotton is automatically conveyed to the gins and the ginned cotton and cotton seed are stored in separate warehouses. The capacity of this plant is 14 tons per hour. The press unit of this factory presses bales of 500 to 600 pounds of ginned cotton. Some [illegible] tons of cotton seed have been produced during 1341 and [illegible].

Mechanized Farming
In [illegible], a mechanized farm was established on an area of 4,000 jeribs of land in Marja. The purposes in establishing this farm are: Popularization of agricultural machines and equipment in the Helmand Valley area; training of the inhabitants of the area; and to study the economic aspects of mechanized farming.

On [illegible] jeribs of land, wheat is cultivated. After harvesting the wheat crop, clover is sowed and the clover field is ploughed under. The following year this land is used for cotton production. Thus the clover crop is used as green manure. Satisfactory results have been achieved from the mechanized farming experiment. The inhabitants of the area have been encouraged to use agricultural machinery. The individuals have purchased tractors. Helmand Valley Authority provides repair facilities and parts for the tractors.

[illegible] Health Services
[illegible] have been made in the public health sector. Programs [illegible] mothers and children; examination and [illegible] environmental hygiene have been [illegible]. During 1341, malaria control [illegible], [illegible] measures against cholera have been undertaken. [illegible] in the amount of [illegible] pounds has been sprayed in 15,000 [illegible] hotels, [illegible] village schools, 15 primary schools, [illegible] and one high school. Cholera and smallpox vaccinations reached [illegible].

The following have been distributed among mothers and children: 17,880 pounds of milk; 4,[illegible] cakes of soap; and 24,000 capsules of vitamins. X-ray examinations of [illegible] persons were made during 1341. A total of 320,011 patients were provided [illegible] at the medical centers during 1341.

DAMS AND IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Nangarhar Irrigation Project
Nangahar Province needs irrigation projects because on the one side there is a population pressure and on the other, there is a dearth of agriculturally developed lands. The Nangahar irrigation project is a multi-purpose project. Besides providing [illegible],100 landless families with sufficient land and orchards, it will produce electricity. It will also give a good number of people who reside in

this region an opportunity to earn income while theproject is being completed.

Geographical Location

This valley is situated on the right bank of the Kabul river between the narrow valley of Darunta and the Hazarnow village. It is 60 km long, covering an area of 500 square km. The north and northeastern portion of this valley is demarcated by the Kabul river, dividing the hills of Soarkh Diwaran into western and eastern parts, having areas of 150 square km and 350 square km, respectively.

Important Structures of the Project

The dam will be 22 meters high and the main canal will be 75 km long with a discharge capacity of 50 cubic meters of water per second. The project is also designed to produce 11,000 kw of electricity.

Structure of Main Dam: The floor will be made of crushed

An earth and stone diversion dam. The level of water in the dam will reach a height of 15 meters. earth and sand. The length of the upper reaches of the dam comes to 140 meters. Its height in comparison to the lowest point of the bed of the dam is estimated to be 22 meters and its width in the upper reaches is eight meters. This dam connects the Jalalabad and Laghman roads.

2) The upper slope of the dam leading towards its bed is equal to 1:3.5. The lower slope is equal to 1:2.5. The lower slope has a width of four meters and is situated at the lower reaches of the dam. A stone fence, 40 centimeters high, will be set up in the upper bank of the dam. The upper floor, which is .60 meters thick, is extended 70 meters towards its bed. The concrete layer of the slope will withstand the measure of the stand water.

3) To facilitate the passage of water and flood intake during the construction of the dam and after it, a tunnel has been dug on the left bank of the Kabul River with a discharge capacity of 1,350 cubic meters of water per second. The capacity of the spillway that has been constructed in the main dam is 1,200 cubic meters per second.

4) A diversion tunnel with 7 x 8 meter dimension has been completed for the purposes of irrigation and producing electricity. Its discharge capacity is 170 cubic meters per second and its length 53 meters. After the water passes through this tunnel, 80 cubic meters per second will be utilized in generating electricity and 50 cubic meters per second will enter the main canal to serve in irrigating land.

Main Canal and Other Related Structures: The main canal will carry water from the dam to old as well as new lands. This canal, when completed, will have a discharge capacity of 50 cubic meters of water per second and will be 75 km long, mostly passing through sandy and gravel soils. The water depth will range between 91 cm and 2.88 m, depending upon the soil characteristics of the region. Along the length of the main canal two tunnels with a total length of 18 km, 18 inverted syphons and a total of 163 big or small structures will be constructed.

Distribution Network for Irrigation: The following steps are taken to create a network for non-mechanized irrigation:

1) Present capacity of the reservoir in the valley.
2) Irrigation and road networks.
3) Standarization and water distribution network.
4) Protective structures for the banks of water washes.
5) Construction of proper structures for protecting thelands on the right bank of the Kabul River and water logging.
6) Preparing the lands for agricultural use.
7) Organizations for construction activities.
8) Research in operation of the entire system.

Irrigation Network: When this project was being considered, all factors with their economic and administrative aspects concerning the irrigation of new lands in different regions was also studied.

The main irrigation network is that of Jalalabad Canal. There are lateral canals, 16 of which are in the western and 15 in the eastern sectors of Soorkh Diwar. A lateral canal irrigates a specific area forming a water unit from which 10 to 14 farms can be irrigated. It is suggested to dig four lateral canals parallel to the main canal so that the old system of irrigation can shift to utilizing water from the new canal system.

Road Network: Communications to areas outside the region are rather satisfactory because the present Kabul-Torkham road covers nearly the entire irrigation region. Second-rate roads will be constructed along each lateral canal. The width of these roads will be 3.5 meters with an average digging of .6 meters containing 10 centimeters of gravel. These roads will join the Kabul-Torkham road.

Private farms and owners of those lands which have no access to the road can make mud roads to join the lateral roads. The Government will also make arrangement for such connection.

Sample Irrigation Network: A detailed survey has been made of the conditions prevailing in the region to determine the most effective and economical design and construction which will provide irrigation for the region.

Pump Stations: An irrigation station will be set up in both the eastern and western regions which are separated by the Soorkh Diwan Mountains. Two distributors in the eastern mechanized irrigation region will be established according to the program schedule. Each distributor will carry irrigation water to one sector. The mechanized region will have twenty irrigated sectors covering a total of 1,100-1,400 hectares of land. In order to use water from the Jalalabad Canal in the eastern and western regions through pumps, it is proposed to construct many pumping stations there. The western region will be irrigated by two canals with pumps. The water from these canals will be drawn from the main Jalalabad Canal.

Along the eastern region canals fed by pumps, 45 ditches and spillway gates will be constructed. It is suggested that roads on the left bank of the canals watered by pumps should be so constructed as to connect the regions fed by pump irrigation systems to those not using pump irrigation systems.

All the station pumps function automatically. They can be switched on or off at a central switchboard. These stations are staffed by two members who control the operations.

Land in the Project Area

Total Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Land: A detailed topographical survey of 4[illegible] sq km showed that the total land area in the project was in the neighborhood of 37,800 hectares. The general breakdown of these lands is:

Non-irrigable land	6,300 hectares
Lands classified as conditionally irrigable	3,100 hectares
Irrigated and Irrigable lands	6,700 hectares
New irrigable lands	21,700 hectares
TOTAL	37,800 hectares

Total Irrigable Land: Detailed survey and study indicates 30,000 to 45,000 hectares of irrigable lands from which 25,000 hectares will be irrigated by gravity and 5,450 hectares by pumps. From 5,450 hectares of land that will be irrigated by pumps, 2,486 hectares will be in the western region and 2,464 in the eastern region.

Direct and Indirect Benefits of the Project

The income per jirib will rise from afs 425 to afs 900.

The area of cultivable land will increase from the present 6,730 hectares to 30,450 hectares. In other words, 2[illegible],770 hectares of new land will be made cultivable.

The lands already irrigated will get water in sufficient quantity. Some portions of these lands will then produce two crops a year.

Part of the irrigation water from the project area can be spared for land outside the project.

It can make possible the settlement of a large number of farmer families.

Agricultural produce of the whole valley will increase by aproximately eight times.

To provide water for the regions above the level of the river, 1,100 kw of electricity will supply the power for the irrigation pumps. In addition, it will give light to the city of Jalalabad and power to the industries in the region.

The use of agricultural implements in this region will develop agriculture and, consequently, increase agricultural production.

The area, one of the most populated areas in the country, will be helped to overcome its unemployment problem and will attract a greater number of tourists in the winter.

Construction work

The construction work of the spillover tunnel situated at the head of the main dam has been completed. The tunnel is 13 meters high, 12.5 meters wide and 208 meters long. Its discharge capacity is 1,500 cubic meters of water per second.

The construction work on the second spillway tunnel has been begun on the left side of the dam and will ultimately join the first one. Work is continuing at great speed.

The water draining system has been completed and work on filling up the diversion dam has been 90 percent finished. Over half the work on the electric supply station has been done. In addition to these, work has been 84 percent completed on replacement roads for the 55 km of the present Kabul-Jalalabad and Laghman-Jalalabad roads which will be submerged. The digging of the main canal has proceeded well and 66 percent of it has been completed.

The plaster and concrete work on the Soorkh **Diwar** tunnel No. 1, which is 1,381 meters long, is complete.

Fifty-two percent of the work on the Soorkh **Diwar** tunnel No.2 has been completed. During 1343, nearly 3,000 hectares of land will be leveled and prepared for agriculture. An additional 2,000 hectares of land will be leveled and made ready for agriculture in 1343.

Construction of distribution networks to draw water from the main canal to the lateral canals is proceeding with great speed. Two pumping stations will be set up in the eastern sector of the Soorkh **Diwar** region and two more in the western sector. The latter two are complete and concrete work has been started.

In the Second Five Year Plan the setting up of four mechanized government farms to cover 50,000 acres of land is foreseen. Survey work on the four farms has been completed and plans for the first have been prepared by the Russian Techno Prom Export Co. for submission to the Ministry of Public Works.

It is hoped that by Jadi 10, 1343, construction work on the most important establishments such as the headwork of the main canal, lateral canals, and the distribution work of the mechanized and non-mechanized irrigation regions will be completed. According to the Plan schedule, 8,000 hectares of land will be leveled and prepared for cultivation in both 1344 and 1345 and 6,000 hectares in 1346.

In 1343 an area of 150 hectares will be cultivated as an experimental farm out of which 100 hectares will be reserved for citrus trees. On the other 50 hectares vegetables and oilseeds will be grown. By the end of 1343, nearly 2,000 hectares of land will be ready for cultivation of other agricultural products.

Sardah, Ghazni Dam Project

The dam is located 37 km to the southeast of Ghazni. It is situated at a place where the Jalka River flows through a narrow valley. The dam is being constructed to retain winter waters and spring floods passing through the Jalka River. The water is to be used for irrigation of Andar and Ghazni areas.

Construction Characteristics

The Sardah Dam is an earth filled dam with a height of 30 meters. It is constructed of one layer of sand, gravel and rock. The capacity of the dam is 150 million cubic meters of water. The filling work is presently continuing. The general volume of the filling of the fundament of the dam has been calculated at 407,000 cubic meters, of which 145,000 cubic meters, or 36% has been completed under experts' supervision.

Control Tower: The control tower will control the water stored in the reservoir of the dam to the required amount. In times of floods it will allow water to flow from the dam. During irrigation season, it will allow water to run according to needs. This tower will be constructed of concrete. Sixty percent of the construction work has been completed.

Outlet Canal: The length of this construction is 150 meters, the width is 2 meters, and the height is 3 meters.

Secondary Works

In addition, the secondary work of the project such as living quarters, workshops, barricks, baths and diesel electric stations have been completed. A concrete bridge has been built behind the dam. This bridge connects Ghazni with Katawaz. It was constructed by the project construction units. Similarly, a road 11 km long, has been built connecting with the bridge on both sides. This bridge is now ready for traffic.

Survey of the River System and Suitability for Irrigation

On the basis of the contract signed between the Ministry of Public Works and the Soviet Techno-Pro Export the Department for Dams and Rivers of that ministry has in mind to formulate, under the Second Five Year Plan, a river systems project including a study of the suitability of the lands for irrigation and to follow that through with construction of irrigation facilities. For this purpose and on the basis of the contract signed, a number of Soviet specialists have come to Afghanistan. With the help and cooperation of Afghan workers and professional personnel, they will organize the basic plans for complete system of irrigation and water distribution, land levelling, and other necessary works in the project area.

Topographic Survey

This survey included:

Preparing maps of the lands which are located on both side of the Jalka River. This includes both lands which may be brought under irrigation in the future, and lands which presently are under irrigation. The total area is 500 sq km.

Mapping of lands which have been selected for irrigation. The total area is 150 sq km.

Mapping of lands which will be used for the construction sites, an area of 2 sq km.

Planning of the channel of the canal and the distribution network for a distance of [illegible] km.

Hydrology Survey

Geological and hydrological topography of lands which will be irrigated in the future and also of those which are presently being irrigated over an area of 500 sq km were made. The same has been applied to lands which have been chosen for irrigation covering an area of 150 sq km. Information has been gathered which is relative to the channels of the canals, the filtering of the soil in the channels, and the gravel and sand quarries in the area. The flow of water and sedimentation on the Jalka River has been observed for a period of two years.

Agricultural Economy

The examination of the present agricultural system in the project area has been made and studies organized in different branches of agriculture, to give an economic analysis of the project.

Project Works

This project includes such works as: organization of the general and technical parts of the basic project; the complete system of distribution; the water management system; and the land levelling, with an analysis of economic and technical agricultural problems.

Chapter VI

Rural Development

Rural development aims at improving the economic, social and cultural life of village communities. It is a fairly comprehensive program which comprises of: agricultural extension, rural health and sanitation, cottage industry, rural housing, education, and social welfare. The rural development movement started in 1954 with the establishment of a rural welfare project covering not more than two villages; it has grown since and encompassed 1,000 villages and an estimated population of half a million by the end of the First Plan (1340). The target for the second plan is another 1,000 villages and a population of more than half a million.

The program currently is comprised of 14 project areas in different parts of the country. The following paragraphs describe the main achievements during the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan.

PROGRAMS OF A GENERAL NATURE

A carpentry course, which commenced during the First Plan, was completed in 1341. It turned out ten trained students in carpentry. A new course for the training of village workers was started in 1341 with a complement of 1,344 trainees. A three-week orientation course was held in 1341 for the benefit of graduate employees and technical personnel of the Rural Development Department. Another such course was organized for the officers and men of Wardak, Punjab, and Chamkan projects in 1342. More than 70 organizers of fundamental education were admitted to the central training center for a three-month course of training and instruction in fundamental education.

A course in hand-printing of cloth was organized in 1341 at Charikar. A training course for cooperative workers was successfully completed in 1342. A two-week orientation course for village headmen was organized in 1341 with 137 persons and another in 1342 with 57 persons. A training course for village workers was organized in 1341 and another in 1342. About 100 persons who attended these courses are already in the field. Yet another training course was organized in 1341 with a complement of 53 persons. Four-week and three-week courses were organized for rural students of the Ishkasham and Logar projects. One trainee has been sent abroad under a U.N. program of technical assistance. The Rural Development Department has been sending four to six students every year to the medical school; upon successful completion of their training, they will be assigned to different projects.

A youth club has been established with a membership of 31 at Ishkasham.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Shewaki

A carryover project in which 114 villages and a population of about 34,000 persons are represented.

A girls' school was opened in 1341. In addition, three courses of adult education and an afternoon course were organized. These were attended by more than 100 women and 200 men. About 100 persons completed the course of adult education. A number of education films and documentaries were exhibited.

During 1341 and 1342, 132,805 patients received medical treatment and another [illegible] persons were vaccinated or inoculated against various diseases. About [illegible] medical cases were examined at their residences. A kindergarten was established, and school children were medically examined and treated. Other public health activities included; maternity and pre-maternity care, distribution of milk to mothers and children, and supplies of soap and vitamins. Lectures were delivered on public health and hygiene supported with documentaries.

As part of the campaign to supply clean drinking water, a number of wells were dug and hand pumps repaired. Several villages were sprayed with D.D.T., drains and compost pits constructed and measures taken against mice.

During 1341 and 1342, as part of the agricultural program, a sizable quantity of improved seeds was distributed, fruit tree saplings were distributed, trees grafted and demonstrations given in improved methods of orchard farming. Several thousand trees were sprayed with insecticide and a number of demonstrations in the use of chemical fertilizers were held for the benefit of farmers. A campaign was launched, with good results, for the immunization of cattle against some of the common diseases. Documentaries were shown illustrating scientific methods of cattle keeping.

Logar I

A carryover project serving [illegible] villages with an estimated population of more than [illegible] persons.

Two girls' schools, with 65 students, were established at Karia Safaid in 134[illegible] A village school with 44 students was also established, and a few courses in adult education were organized.

As part of the agricultural program, improved seeds and fruit tree saplings were distributed, trees sprayed with D.D.T., demonstrations given in the use of improved agricultural implements, several thousand cattle inoculated, and demonstrations organized in the use of chemical fertilizers.

Mobile health units attended more than 50,000 patients, including some maternity and pre-maternity cases. More than 28,000 persons were vaccinated. School children were examined and treated. Milk was distributed to children, mothers, and sick persons.

Several wells were dug or deepened and pipes laid for the channelling of water from Karezes and natural springs. Hand pumps were installed and drain ditches repaired. A number of compost pits were dug. Twenty-five villages and scores of homes were sprayed with D.D.T.

To improve communications, new roads were constructed and old roads repaired. In addition, a number of bridges were also repaired.

At the Women's Welfare Center at Shewaki, which has a branch at Cher Asiab village, lectures were delivered on home economics and cooking.

People's participation and contribution in kind was invited with good results. Several individuals offered their houses for education and other objectives of the program. A major part of the cost of construction of drains in the project area was met by voluntary contributions from the local people. Voluntary contributions were made in the form of rent free houses for educational purposes and voluntary labor.

Logar II

A carryover project which serves 91 villages with an estimated population of 57,000 persons.

Two schools were opened at Karezekha and [illegible] villages and one girls' school was established at Hesarek, with a total attendance of [illegible] boys and 70 girls. One adult education course was introduced at Hesarak. A village council was organized in the same village. Yet another boys' school was opened at Khoja Angoor village.

During 1341 and 1342 improved seeds and saplings were distributed, wheat stores disinfected and plants grafted. Experiments and demonstrations in the use of chemical fertilizers were held. Several thousand trees were sprayed. About 20,000 herds of cattle were inoculated or treated. To educate and instruct the people, a number of conferences were held.

About 50,000 patients were attended, and another 30,000 vaccinated or inoculated. Milk was distributed to children and mothers. For improving drinking water supplies, hand pumps were installed or repaired, and natural springs and Karezes renovated. Several villages were sprayed with D.D.T.

For improving village communications, a length of about 100 km of roads was newly constructed or repaired. A bridge and several culverts were repaired.

A village council was formed in the Karezha village. Voluntary contributions from the people were received in various forms.

Said Khel, Parwan

A carryover project which serves 120 villages with an estimated population of 52,000 persons.

In 1341, four girls' schools with 163 students, one village boys' school with 30 students, and one school for adults were established at Hesarak village near Jabul Seraj. In 1342, twelve adult education courses were conducted and a boys' school established with 41 students. A village council has been formed in the village.

Agricultural activities included distribution of improved seeds and saplings, spraying of trees and vines, demonstrations in the use of chemical fertilizers and improved practices, inoculation and treatment of livestock and farmers' meetings. Considerable success was achieved in all of these fields.

As part of the health program, maternity and post-maternity cases were handled, about 60,000 patients were attended, and more than 20,000 persons were vaccinated or inoculated. Milk was distributed to children and mothers. Other activities included spraying of houses with D.D.T., protecting the drinking water supplies, digging of compost pits, and lecturing on hygiene and health and general sanitation.

In 1341 and 1342, 80 km of roads were either constructed or repaired. Several bridges and culverts were also repaired.

Two jiribs of land, valuing afs 27,000, were donated by people for schools and houses which would otherwise have been rented, were given free of charge to serve as schools. Other contributions of an estimated afs 74,940 were also received from the public.

Landi Seen

A carryover project, located in Nooristan, which serves about 38 villages with an estimated population of 16,000.

During the two years of the Second Plan, three combined schools and one boys' school were established and four literacy courses conducted. Two village councils were formed in Patikali and Koyta villages. Two adult education courses were introduced.

Agricultural activities included cleaning of seeds, spraying and grafting of trees, distribution of saplings, demonstrations in the use of improved implements and chemical fertilizers, and livestock protection against diseases.

About 30,000 sick persons were attended and another 25,000 inoculated or vaccinated. Milk was distributed to more than 6,000 children and several thousand houses were sprayed with D.D.T.

Eighty-four km of new roads were constructed and the 74 km of roads which were washed away by floods were repaired. Several bridges and culverts were renovated.

Peoples' voluntary contributions, in various forms, were received amounting to more than afs 100,000.

Jaji Maidan

A carryover project which serves 137 villages with an estimated population of approximately 44,000 persons.

Two boys' schools with 38 students and one girls' school with 16 students were established. Two community centers were established and four development committees with 36 members were formed at Lander, Sadiq, Sawia and Mata Khel villages.

Agricultural activities included mainly seed cleaning, spraying, grafting of olive trees, demonstrations in the use of better implements, and protection of livestock against disease. Several meetings of farmers were organized to educate and instruct them with regard to different aspects of agricultural development.

More than 30,000 sick persons were attended and more than 20,000 inoculated. Children and mothers were distributed milk. Other public health activities included construction or deepening of wells, installation of pumps for driving water from wells, compost pits and drainage ditches dug, and lectures on publi health.

Several kilometers of roads were repaired. Several new bridges were built or repaired.

Inder, Ghazni

A carryover project which serves 280 villages with an estimated population o 32,000.

Two boys' schools and one village school for 36 girls were established. Ad education courses were started and educational films exhibited. Two community centers were formed. A village council with 13 members was established.

Agricultural activities comprised, among others, seed cleaning and distribut demonstration of agricultural implements, distribution of saplings (more than 200,000 saplings were distributed), spraying of trees, livestock protection (mo than 5,000 heads of cattle were treated or inoculated).

About 8,000 sick persons were attended and more than 30,000 were vaccinated inoculated. The mobile health unit examined more than 3,000 school children an provided medical treatment to such of them as were in need of it. The health team also attended maternity and post-maternity cases. Milk powder was distributed to several thousand children and mothers. About 100 villages were spraye with D.D.T. A number of wells were sunk, repaired or deepened and hand pumps were installed at different places to provide clean water. Compost pits and ditches were dug.

A length of 47 km of roads was repaired, and several culverts and bridges we built or repaired. Four village development committees with a membership of 5 were organized

Voluntary contributions were received from the people.

Dare Pech

This is a carryover project which serves 94 villages with an estimated population of 45,000.

One girls' school and one boys' school were opened. Village councils were formed in eight different villages.

Agricultural activities included spraying and grafting of trees, demonstrations in the use of improved agricultural implements and livestock protection.

Health activities included treatment of about 2,000 sick persons and vaccination of about 20,000 persons, spraying of houses with D.D.T. and compost pits dug.

For the development of village communications several kilometers of roads were repaired.

Voluntary contributions in kind from the people were received of an estimated equivalent of afs 18,000.

Bamian

Yaka Lang, Bamian

This is a new project which was started in 1341. It covers 179 villages wit an estimated population of more than 52,000 persons.

Four boys' schools with more than 100 students were opened and two courses adult education organized. A community center was established and 18 village councils were formed.

Agricultural activities included cleaning and distribution of seeds, grafting of trees, livestock protection, demonstrations in the use of chemical fertilizers and improved agricultural implements, and compost pits dug

More than 11,000 sick persons were treated and about 7,000 persons vaccinated. Milk was distributed to children and to mothers. Other health measures included treatment of school children and repair of wells and springs.

Several kilometers of roads were repaired or constructed together with five bridges.

Panjwai, Kandahar

This is a new project which was begun in 1341. It serves 34 villages with an estimated population of 78,000.

Seven boys schools with about 200 students and two community centers were founded. Two courses in adult education were inaugurated.

Some of the major works for agricultural improvement included livestock protection, spraying of trees and farmers' meetings.

Health activities included treatment of sick persons (more than [illegible] were attended), vaccination and inoculations (about 10,000 were covered), distribution of milk to mothers and children, medical examination of school children, supply of drinking water improved, and spraying with D.D.T.

Ishkashem, Badakhshan

This is a new project which started in 1341. It serves 82 villages with an estimated population of about 31,000.

Nine girls' schools and three combined schools were established. Nine adult education courses were introduced. Three community centers were established. Village councils in 24 villages were formed.

Major agricultural activities included planting of saplings, demonstrations in the use of chemical fertilizers and improved implements, and livestock protections.

Major achievements under the health program included aid to more than 6,000 sick persons, over 8,000 vaccinations, and lectures on public health and hygiene.

Contributions in various forms were received amounting to an equivalent of more than afs 18,000.

Wardak

This is another new project which started in 1342. It serves 96 villages with an estimated population of about 75,000.

Two boys' schools with 65 students were established. Adult education courses were introduced from which 115 persons benefited.

Agricultural activities included livestock protection and education and demonstrations.

A number of persons benefited from the mobile health unit.

Seven village councils were organized in the area.

Punjab

The main achievements of this project were one girls' school, three boys' schools, one adult education course, treatment of sick persons, and formation of development committees.

Cham Kani

This is a new project which commenced in 1342. It serves 117 villages with an estimated population of 25,000 persons.

Main activities comprised of adult education course, livestock protection, vaccination and formation of village councils.

EXPENDITURE

Total expenditure in rural development amounted to afs 14.3 million in 1341, and afs 18.0 million in 1342. This is a total of afs 32.3.

Chapter VII

Industry

In the Second Five Year Plan more attention was given to industries, since the demand for industrial materials had increased and the basis for industrial development had been improved as a result of measures taken in the First Five Year Plan. In the Second Plan, afs 10.76 billion have been alloted for industrial development compared with afs 2.7 billion in the First Plan. In addition to new industries, it was planned to increase production of the ones which had been established previously.

Production of electric power is expected to increase by ten times and that of coal by three times. A considerable increase in production of cement is also expected. Establishment of petroleum, gas, and chemical industries, and broader geological surveys are planned in order to facilitate industrial progress.

The years 1341 and 1342, are recognized as important phases of industrial development. During this period factories such as the second part of the Ghori Cement mill, the fruit preservation factory in Kandahar, and a number of small, but profitable establishments including a raisin cleaning plant in Kabul, an industrial park in Kabul, etc. have been established.

As a result of geological surveys existence of large gas reserves in the northern part of the country was proven. Similarly, preliminary estimates of iron ore and coal reserves and ruby deposits were prepared.

As shown by Table (M-1), a considerable increase in industrial products has been achieved. Increases in production of coal, electricity and cement, which are considered to be basic to other industries, were 44%, 43%, and 54% respectively. Similarly, increases in production of ginned cotton, oils, silo products, sugar, salt and rubies show that development of consumer's goods industries as well as basic industries is proceeding.

Development of consumers goods industries, which result in foreign exchange savings by improvement of products and by the establishment of new factories has been noticeable.

Products such as sugar, shoes, porcelain, etc. have a bright future if their improvement in volume and quality is encouraged and supported. During the years 1341 and 1342, 22,064 million afghanis have been invested in various industrial projects. Progress of these projects is as follows.

ELECTRICITY

Naghloo Project

Progress is being made in the construction of this hydropower plant which will have an installed capacity of 67 thousand kilowatts. Upon completion of this project, electricity power generating capacity in the country will double. At the end of the year 1342, the project was about 30% completed. The 626 meter diversion tunnel has been completed and work is progressing on the foundation of the dam. Subsidiary work such as construction of roads, bridges, houses, office, stores, etc. has been done. The building of the central depot, including stores for materials, etc. has been completed. Similarly, subsidiary constructions like motor epair workshop, office building, concrete plant, laboratory, cement store, and ncrete plants have been completed.

Construction of the electricity plants with a capacity of 5,820 kw and installation of switchboard for 120 telephones have been completed.

It was deemed necessary to construct subsidiary roads and bridges, and to hange a part of the main road. Work completed on this road and bridge project s; construction of bridge on the Kabul River with a strength of forty tons; exavation of road, 790,000 cubic meters; filling, 471,000 cubic meters; concreting, ,832 cubic meters; and stone work, 700 cubic meters.

Jalalabad Canal Power Plant

Intensive work is being done on the construction of the hydro plant at Jalalabad which has an installed capacity of 11,000 kw. About 50% of the work has been completed on this project and it is expected to be finished in 1343.

It is planned to construct an electric power plant with an installed capacity of 50,000 kw to produce electricity from gas between the years 1341 and 1345. The surveys and estimates for this project have been completed during the last two years and construction work will be started in the near future.

Survey and exploration work on the Mahipar hydro-electric project is underway. The plant will have a capacity of 40,000 kw initially, and 60,000 kw when the second phase of construction is completed. Cost of this project will be 965,000 Deutchmarks which will be financed by a loan from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Ghazni II

A supplementary canal for water supply to the Ghazni II hydro plant at Pul-i-Khumri has been completed. The canal is one kilometer long and has a capacity of 60 cubic meters per second.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Jabul Seraj

The Jabul Seraj cement factory was completed and put into operation with a capacity of one hundred tons per day during the First Five Year Plan. Construction at Ghori was started during the First Five Year Plan. The factory started production at the end of the year 1341, with a capacity of 200 tons per day. Construction of the second part of this factory was started at the end of 1340, and completed during the year 1342. The factory has reached a production of 400 tons per day.

Prefabricated Houses

This factory is located immediately north of the Kabul airport. It was established to supply reinforced concrete components for prefabricated residential houses in Kabul. This factory will produce 35,000 square meters of concrete slabs, 6,000 cubic meters of reinforced concrete, 20,000 cubic meters of concrete material and 25,000 cubic meters of gravel per year.

The area of the factory building is 7,250 square meters and its volume is 87,500 cubic meters. Area of the factory yard for production of concrete materials is 5,200 square meters. This factory is financed by the government capital and Soviet Union Aid.

Construction was started in Saratan, 1341, and is expected to be completed in Saur, 1343. Volume of work done during the year 1341 is as follows on the next page.

1. Building for carpentry workshop was 100% completed.
2. Building for the central heating system was 90% done.
3. Two guards' rooms were completed.
4. Building for weighing scale was completed and the equipment partially installed.
5. Construction of a large polygon, to be used for production of concrete slabs was completed. 120 meters of iron was installed for rails of a large crane with a capacity of 30 tons.
6. The building for transformers was completed and the equipment partially installed.
7. About 1,180 meters of water pipes were installed outside the building. Pipes for canalization were installed in the length of 1,300 meters.
8. About 14,500 square meters of road were asphalted, graveled, filled and leveled; 600 square meters were asphalted and five kilometers prepared for concreting.

The volume of work completed in 1342 now follows. Even during the last month work was being done on construction, installation of machinery and equipment and transporting goods from Qizil Qala. The work progressed in accordance with the program and is described below.

1. Construction of the building for the central heating system was completed and a large portion of the machinery and equipment was installed. One of the kilns was put into operation for testing purposes.
2. The building for the weighing scale was completed with installation of equipment and is in use. This plant is located near the entrance of the factory and is facilitating the issuing of heavy materials for the factory.
3. Construction of an electricity substation was completed with installation of equipment. Installation of underground power lines was also completed. In addition to the previous generator, four new generators of 200 KW each were installed.
4. Installation of pipes for water, steam and sewage were completed. Pipes for ventilation will be installed in the near future.
5. The western part of the factory has a three story building with many rooms. These rooms are almost complete and final jobs like illumination and painting were recently finished. This building will serve as office, hospital, engineering office, etc.
6. The carpentry shop which is a left over of the airport construction authority has been built near the wood store.
7. The factory building has been completely finished.
8. The concrete plant, a left over of the airport construction authority, has been overhauled and altered in accordance with the factory's requirements.

During the last few months when the construction work was near completion more concentration had been made on the other work. This work is listed below.

1. In the steam plant boilers, ventilation equipment, water and steam pipes and electrical equipment have been installed and transporters for coal and ashes are being installed.
2. In the factory building transformers, switchboards, pipes for steam, water and concrete; iron benders, welding machines, electric cranes, concrete forms, concrete plant, etc. have been installed. Blacksmith shop, plumbing shop, lathe shop, and stores have been established inside the factory building and separated with wire netting.
3. Two electrical trailers have been installed inside the factory. These trailers move on iron rails and transport concrete products from the factory to the depot.

Besides the above works, concrete products have been produced for the Road Construction Department. These products consist of concrete slabs for culverts, concrete pipes for water ditches, girders for bridges

Puli Charkhi Workshop

This is a project transferred from the First Plan. The surveys were started with assistance of the Czechoslovakian Government in the last year of the First Plan. Work will be completed in the year 1345.

Raisin Cleaning Plant

Fruit is an important export item of the country; but due to the lack of facilities for drying, packing and preservation, fruit is sold in a limited number of markets and has not gained popularity in the world markets. A fruit preservation factory was established in Kandahar during the First Five Year Plan, and in the Second Plan, establishment of a raisin cleaning plant visualized. After the surveys and studies by specialists, it was decided to establish this plant in Kabul.

The construction of the plant began in 1341 and was completed in the middle of 1342. Installation of machinery and equipment was also finished. The plant is operated by Meway Sauroon Company with partnership with a foreign firm. The capacity of the plant is six tons per hour and 112 tons of raisins have been cleaned, sorted and packed from Sambula, 1342, onwards.

Kabul Industrial Area

The Ministry of Mines and Industries specified Puli Charkhi as the industrial area. The survey of the area has been completed and reports submitted to the Ministry for consideration. The project is expected to be completed in 1344.

The first factory in this area was completed in 1341 with technical assistance from Japan. This factory is for assembling bicycles, production of plastic goods and glass wares.

Kabul City Electricity Network

The growing demand for electricity in Kabul called for a modern distribution network. The previous network was not appropriate for supplying electricity to the suburbs of Kabul. It was planned to improve and correct the distribution system in the first phase and to extend the system in accordance with the production of electricity in the second phase. After careful studies and discussions to prepare an economical electrical distribution system, the preliminary plan for a system having a capacity of 40,000 KW was prepared. The project will be financed by the German Credit Instalt Bank.

Kandahar Fruit Preservation Factory

This factory, completed early in 1342 with a capacity of 32 thousand tons of canned fruit per annum, will start exporting its products in 1343.

Other Industrial Projects

It was planned to establish a leather processing plant, a shoe making factory, a carpet washing factory, a casings cleaning factory, a silk spinning factory, and an elastic weaving plant during 1341. But it had to be postponed due to the non-availability of power from the proposed Arghandab Electricity Plant and lack of private capital. Studies are being made for the establishment of a cigarette and a glass factory.

Exploitation of Petroleum and Gas

The establishment of petroleum and gas industries has been included in the development plans of the country in order to make the country self-sufficient in petroleum and gas products. An important achievement of the First Plan was the discovery of petroleum and gas resources in the northern regions of the country. It is now intended to exploit these reserves. Gas reserves being larger than the immediate requirements of the country, part of the gas produced will be exported. Domestically, a chemical fertilizer industry based on gas will be established. It is also proposed to have a thermal plant based on gas.

The exploration Department has drilled 21 deep wells and has done about [illegible] meters of construction work during the years 1341 and 1342. The survey Khwaja Gogirdak field has also been completed. This field is about 32 kilomete to the southeast of Shiberghan. Drilling was begun in December, 1960, and fini in the end of October, 1962. Wells 1, 2, 5 were drilled and experimental extraction was made from productive regions of wells 1, 2. From experimental results it was found that wells 3, 5 were important from the viewpoint of gas.

The gas deposits of Yateen Tak and Khwaja Gogirdak regions are estimated at about 61,949,000 million cubic meters.

Geological Investigations

Geological investigations have been made in the scale of 1:500,000 of the Saripul and Andkhoi regions having an area of 26,860 square kilometers. Detaile geological investigation of Sher Mewlan, Ghor, Kishk, Kohultarz and Kunduz, covering the area of 5,247 square kilometers on the scale of 1:50,000 of the area of proper construction has been mapped. The interesting construction of Kunduz and Herat, an area of 8,238 square kilometers on the scale of 1:200,000 has been mapped. In the Sizemaki group a length of 956 kilometers has been profiled.

Training of Personnel

Following courses have been established for the training of technical personnel: drilling course, 666 persons; driving, 40 persons; accounting, 20 persons; wireless radio, 10 persons.

During the years 1341 and 1342, 45 persons in driving, 20 persons in accounti 4 persons in communications, 20 persons in workshop, 10 persons in carpentry wer trained. About 90 persons were sent abroad for advanced studies of which 49 have returned.

Minerals Surveys

Labboratory equipment has been installed in the Minerals Survey Office and a major portion of the laboratory is now in use. Part of the Chemical Minerals Department was set up during the year 1342, where samples brought by exploration groups are analysed. Laboratories which have been completed are described in the following paragraphs.

Chemical experimental laboratory: Samples of natural waters collected by the geological and survey groups are analysed in this laboratory. Modern equipment has been installed including a polarograph, electronic and photo electron karlometer. Quantative and qualitative analysis of 30 to 35 elements are being made in this laboratory.

Spectrographic laboratory: This laboratory is also equipped with modern equipment, e.g. spectrograph, quartz, macro-manometer, spectro projector, etc. Quantative and qualitative analysis of samples are made in this laboratory.

Mineral recognizing laboratory: Equipped with modern analytical devices, this laboratory analyses samples to ascertain their qualities and performs diagnosis strata of coal. A grinding machine grinds samples to proper sizes and prepares them for analysis.

Photographic laboratories are also equipped with modern apparatus and are in operation. In addition to performing their work, the personnel are being trained so that they may be able to carry out the work independently in the future.

Activities in Project areas

Much work has been performed in the project areas by the exploration and mapping groups for iron, gold, coal, barite, beryl and lapis luzuli. This work has been underway up to the beginning of the fourth quarter of the year 1342. During the fourth quarter, the groups returned to the capital because of the cold weather and started examination of the samples. In addition to the above activities preparation of maps was completed during the winter. As a result of these surveys, preliminary estimates of iron ore deposits in Hajigak and ascertaining gold reserves in the Kokcha River valley were made.

Topography

Aerial photography and topographic mapping of the various regions of the country with assistance from the Fairchild Company of America and Techno Export of the Soviet Union was performed during the First Five Year Plan period.

Preparation of maps and profiles of the Kalat and Ghazni areas in a scale of 1:3,000 for studying possibilities of exploring for petrol and gas in the south-eastern region was started in the year 1341. Similarly, geological mapping of Ghazni, Gardez, Urgan and Mukur areas on a scale of 1:30,000; that of south of Urgan and Mukur on a scale of 1:250,000 has been completed; and that of Huzarajat areas on scales of 1:60,000 and 1:50,000 was done. In Saighan and Ajar areas preliminary land classification has been done.

The above mapping will be used to prepare geological maps of Afghanistan on scales of 1:500,000 and 1:1,000,000. At the end of the year 1342, preparation of the maps will be completed and forwarded for study to the International Geological Congress which will be convened in New Delhi during December, 1963.

Hydrology and Hydrometery

The main object of this project is to survey and to plan utilization of the subterranean waters. During the last two years, in addition to the activities made, measurement or quantity and speed of the river waters has also been done and the statistics compiled. Approximately 1,000 meters of drilling has been performed in Khost and Imam Sahih areas.

In accordance with the decision made by the authorities concerned, the hydrology, hydrometery and drilling groups have been transferred to the newly established Water and Soil Survey Authority.

Coal

Coal, which is one of the most important fuel and energy producing sources for industries, has great importance in the economy of a developing nation.

Before the First Five Year Plan period, coal was exploited only from Ish Pushta and Karkar, but the quantity produced was small. During the Plan period, resources at Dari Soof were taken under investigation. Action taken during the second Plan, particularly during the year 1342, are listed in the following paragraphs.

Modernizing and mechanizing of the Karkar and Ish Pushta mines was undertaken. As a result of the preliminary studies made, four deposits have been proved. The largest deposit is at Dari Soof. Total deposits of these four mines are estimated to be 86 million tons, out of which 60 millionstons are in Dari Soof. During the First Plan, extraction of coal has increased by 250%, that is, it has increased to 66 thousand tons per year from the previous 28 thousand tons.

Surveys of the Dari Soof Coal Mine project were started in the First Five Year Plan and Continued in the Second Five Year Plan on a broader basis.

Karkar Mine is the oldest coal mine in the country. About 70% of the total coal supply is obtained from this mine. During the First Plan, mechanization of the mine has been done to some extent. During the Second Plan its further development has gone underway.

The Ish Pushta Mine is newer than the Karkar mine and was started at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. Mechanization of the mine has been done to some extent. Extraction is increasing.

From the Ish Pushta and Karkar mines 175,600 tons of coal have been extracted during the two years of the Second Plan. That means that there was an increase over the year 1340 production, of 19,090 tons in 1341 and 36,600 tons in 1342.

Briquette Making Factory at Puli Khumri

To make briquettes of coal, a plant of eight tons per hour capacity has been ordered. The cost of the plant is 823,378 New Francs which is equivalent to $164,675. The price has been paid and the freight is estimated to be another $40,000.

Excavations for foundations have been done as well as other preliminary construction work, and machinery has been procurred. Investigations are being made for procurement of raw asphalt which is to be used in the operation. The plans for the building have been prepared by the company and handed over to the Ministry for further studies.

Taluqan Salt Mine

Development work of this mine has been done in accordance with the Plan. Construction of necessary buildings has been completed. A large mining area, 600 X 600 meters, has been prepared for extraction during the future. Gravelling of 14 KM of road from Takcha Khana to Pul Kak has been done. Construction expenses of this mine amounted to afs 1,240,775 during the years 1341 and 1342.

Transportation

Side by side with the other economic development programs of the country, the program for increasing transportation was also undertaken. It was deemed necessary by the Ministry of Mines to establish a regular transport system to transport coal and other minerals.

In the second half of the Plan, this system was established with the help of the United States with one hundred trucks, but extention was necessary in order to handle increasing mining activities. It was decided to construct a building for the transport department. The site has been chosen near Kotali Khair Khana; the designs have been completed by the Ministry of Public Works and materials have been procurred.

Activities of Cartography Institute

Geodetic activities which include establishment of horizontal and vertical points were carried out during 1341 and 1342. Establishment of a series of triangulation stations between Kabul and Naderkot and Nangarhar, in lengths of 200 km and widths of 20 km and in lengths of 350 km and widths of 20 km between Kabul, Ghazni and Kalat, was accomplished.

The Topography school with grades 10, 11, 12 is continuing its courses. In Jady, 1341, 27 persons graduated and in Jady 1342, 22 others finished school.

Technical equipment with a total value of $208,400 has been received from U.S.A.I.D. In addition, four Russian Jeeps and furniture have been procurred with afs 1,221,484 from the Government budget. The Cartography building construction was started in 1338. Its basic construction and electrical wiring had been completed before 1341 from the ordinary budget. During 1341 and 1342, afs 5,333,383 from the developmental budget were spent on this project.

Table M-1

	1340	1341	1342
Mines			
Salt (Thousand tons)	21.9	31.6	33.8
Percentage	100	144	154.3
Coal (Thousand tons)	68.5	84.8	99.2
Percentage	100	123.2	144.8
Lapis Lazuli (Tons)	2.5	7.5	11.6
Percentage	100	300	464
Industries			
Wheat Flour (Thousand tons)	---	29.8	47.8
Silo products (Thousand tons)	---	12.6	13.8
Sugar products (Thousand tons)	4.5	8.0	7.1
Percentage	100	178	158
Ginned Cotton (Thousand tons)	15.6	21.1	22.2
Percentage	100	135.3	142.3
Vegetable Oil (Thousand tons)	1.5	2.4	3.0
Percentage	100	160	2.0
Cotton Yarn for sale (Thousand pounds)	102.6	163.3	208.6
Percentage	100	159.1	202.9
Cotton Textiles (Million meters)	27.2	36.8	35.8
Percentage	100	135.2	132
Artificial Silk Cloth (Thousand meters)	267	338	338
Percentage	100	89.1	126.5
Woolen Cloth (Thousand meters)	157	191	189.5
Percentage	100	122	120.7
Cement (Thousand tons)	40.6	59.5	103.2
Percentage	100	146.5	254.1
Soap (Thousand cakes)	---	1,971	1,886

Chapter [illegible]

Transportation and Communications

An efficient system of transportation and communication is basic to economic development and progress. In Afghanistan, where in the past lack of communications has hindered internal economic development and foreign trade, the importance of communications cannot be overemphasized. Transportation and communication has been accorded high priority in the economic planning of Afghanistan. More than fifty percent of the total development expenditure during the First Five Year Plan was expended on this sector. Its share in the total outlay of the Second Plan outlay amounts to more than twenty-five percent(afs 8 006 million).

The following summarizes the main achievements during the first two years of the Second Plan:

ROADS

Kabul-Torkham Highway

The Kabul-Torkham Highway, a carry-over project of the First Plan, is the traditional trade route of the country via the famous Khyber Pass and plays a major role in its foreign trade. The highway, [illegible] km long, joins Kabul with the eastern province of Nangarhar. Construction of the highway started in 1335 and it is scheduled to be completed in 1344. Progress made to date includes: first layer of asphalting, [illegible]14 km; and second layer of asphalting, [illegible] km.

Major works completed during the two years of the Second Plan included construction of protection walls along the banks of the river at the site of the famous Tang-e-Gharov; stabilization and widening of road ([illegible] km each); construction of bridges (four), drains ([illegible]), and culverts (six); and blasting and excavation.

Salang Pass Highway

The Salang Highway, a carry-over project of the First Plan represents the fulfilment of the old dream of Afghans that a highway through the Hindu Kush mountains north of Kabul would join the northern and southern provinces by the most direct route. The project is a part of the Kabul-Shir Khan Bunder road (4[illegible] km) and involves construction of a tunnel [illegible] meters long, at an altitude of about 3,[illegible] meters. Construction work on the [illegible] section of the road ([illegible] km) started in 1337 and is scheduled to be completed in 134[illegible]. With the completion of this road and the tunnel, the distance from Kabul to the northern regions of the country will be reduced by approximately 200 km. which is about one-third of the existing circuitous route.

Boring of the tunnel was completed in 134[illegible] and is scheduled to be thrown open to the public next year. The amount of construction work done during 1341 and 1342 included among others: galleries, [illegible] meters; tunnel, [illegible] meters; and blasting, 1.1 million cubic meters.

Kabul-Jabul-Seraj Road

This road, 75 km long, is a section of the Kabul-Shirkhan Bunder road. It was taken in hand in 1335 and is scheduled to be completed in 1344. By the end of 1342 a length of 75 km was asphalted and graveled. Work completed during 1341 and 1342 included: first layer of asphalting, 15.[illegible] km; and second layer of asphalting, 36.33 km.

Doshi-Sherkhan Bunder Road

This road, 222 km long, is the remaining section of the Kabul-Sherkhan Bunder highway. Work on it was to commence in 1335 and finish in 1342, but due to financial delays this schedule was extended by two years. It is now to be completed in 1344. A length of 688 km was prepared for asphalting during 1341 and 1342.

Kandahar-Herat-Torghundi Road

This road, 678 km long and a carryover of the First Plan, is intended to connect the agricultural regions of Herat and Kandahar by a more direct route which will reduce the distance by 100 km.

Work on the road started in 1340 and is scheduled to be completed by 1345. A length of 150 km was concreted by the end of 1341. Twenty bridges of reinforced concrete, each 171 meters long, were among some of the works completed during 1341 and 1342.

Kabul-Kandahar Road

This road, 481 km long, is one of the important highways which links Kabul with the western part of the country and serves as the trade route with Pakistan (Quetta) via Spinboldak. It will pass through important agricultural regions of the country. The project largely consists of construction of a new road over an old one, with certain changes in alignment which will reduce the distance between Kabul and Kandahar by about 40 km. Work on it began during the First Plan, and it is scheduled to be completed in 1344. Works completed during 1341 and 1342 include: earth work, 171 km; gravelling, 172 km; first asphalting, 155 km; second asphalting, 100 km; and top layer asphalting with sailcoat, 100 km. In addition, preliminary work of excavating, blasting, etc. has started on other sections of the road.

Paghman-Kargha Road

This road joins together the two well-known tourist sights of Kargha and Paghman. Work done during 1341 and 1342 includes excavation and filling, construction of bridges, plastering and filling the retention walls of bridges.

Pul-i-Khumri-Mazar-Sherif-Shiberghan Road

This road, with an estimated length of 360 km, will link together important industrial centers in the north and open up this land for development. The first two years were devoted to technical surveys and studies. Actual construction operations will commence in 1343.

BRIDGES

The plan provided for the completion of three bridges in Nangarhar province, namely at Behsoud, Kama and Asmar. carried over from the First Plan. Behsoud is over the Kabul River while Koma and Asmar will bridge the Kunar River. Behsoud bridge has been completed and opened to traffic, and only a few works of a decorative nature now remain to be completed. The construction of the Kama bridge was taken in hand towards the end of 1342 and a major part of the work remains to be completed. The Asmar bridge was completed and opened to traffic in 1341.

PORTS

Development of Sher Khan Port on the Amu River is part of the government's program to develop new transit routes for external trade. The program was to be completed in three stages, the first two of which comprise mostly of extension of capacity and mechanization were completed during the First Plan. Major works completed during 1341 and 1342 were: construction of electricity station, a large godown inside the port area and a storehouse outside the port area; residential buildings; installation of a sawmill; and completion of a mobile godown.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

Kabul International Airport

The International Airport of Kabul, taken in hand during the First Five Year Plan, was opened to traffic in 1342. The airport is a landmark in the history of air transport in Afghanistan and links it with some of the important internationa air routes. The terminal building conforms to international standards and has already become popular with several international airlines.

Kandahar Airport

The Kandahar Airport, a carryover project of the First Five Year Plan, is a vital link in the internal and external air routes of Afghanistan. The terminal building with auxiliary buildings had been completed by the end of the First Plan and the remaining work in the Second Plan consisted mostly of installation of radio communication equipment, construction of certain buildings, installation of a standby electricity generator, petrol pump for motor vehicles, provision of essential services, and construction of a road linking the airport with the residential area. These works have now been completed and the airport was officially opened to traffic in 1342.

Herat Airport

This airport ranks third in importance, ~~after~~ Kabul and Kandahar. The termina building and runways were completed during the First Plan and the works of a minor nature were taken up during 1341 and 1342. These consisted of staff quarter guard houses, etc., a good part of which are now completed.

Kunduz Airport

The Kunduz Airport is part of the large program to link together, by air, the more important industrial, commercial, and administrative centers of the country. The terminal building, auxiliary buildings, and an asphalt runway had been completed during the First Plan. The following tasks were left over for the Second Plan: completion of the remaining asphalting and stabilization of runway, taxiway, and parking area; completion of the remaining work of installation of fuel reservoirs and generators; illumination and separation of runway, taxiway, and parking area; stabilization of road; and construction of garages, fire brigade, and power plant. Most of this work has been completed.

Nangarhar Airport

The Nangarhar Airport is considered to be an extension of the Kabul Airport. A major part of construction was completed earlier, the remaining works for the later years being: stabilization and asphalting of runway, taxiway, and parking area; illumination and marking of runway, taxiway and parking area; installation of petrol reservoirs, water tower and water tank; drilling of a deep well; and construction of a fire brigade garage. Most of these works have now been complete

Mazar-i-Sharif Airport

A new terminal building, an asphalt runway and auxiliary buildings were completed during the First Plan. The following works were completed during 1341 an 1342: installation of petrol reservoir and a generator; completion of fire brigade building, generator building, communication building, and water tower; and drilling of a deep well.

METEOROLOGY

Extension of meteorological services is an integral part of the development of civil aviation. The Royal Afghan Meteorological Institute was established in 1955 and several steps have since been taken to train national personnel and establish weather stations and dissemination centers all over the country. The World Meteorological Organization of the United Nations has rendered valuable assistance by way of training of personnel and imparting technical know-how.

During the First Plan, training courses were started in observation, radio operation, radiosound and pilot balloon operations. A meteorological section was opened in Kabul University in 1338, which provided instruction in the different branches of meteorology and use of equipment. Several new stations were also established during the First Plan period.

Our new station at Khost was completed during the two years under review, and a second one was under construction at Laghman. Training of personnel made great headway with the arrival of several experts under U.N. and bilateral assistance. A training center was established in Kabul and another in Kandahar, which turned out a number of graduates in motor mechanics, meteorology, air communications, etc. A number of students were also sent abroad for training in different branches of civil aviation.

COMMUNICATION

Telecommunications

The Afghan telecommunication network will be considerably extended within the Government's Second Five Year Plan. During the period under consideration, substantial improvements were accomplished or have been started. The more important are as follows:

Telephony

Local Telephone Network: A newly installed automatic local telephone exchange and the required local telephone network were put into operation in Kandahar in 1341. The exchange is presently equipped to operate 1,500 subscriber lines, with an ultimate capacity of 3,000. The local cable network consists of approximately 49 km of armoured underground cables, containing around 4,900 km of double wire circuits. About 400 cable terminals (including cabinets) were installed for termination of the overhead cables. At the end of 1342 around 1,000 local subscriber lines were operated.

The local telephone network in Kabul has been extended by a layout of eight km of local cables and installation of 14 additional cable terminal heads with 645 new subscriber lines.

An additional 278 local subscriber lines have been installed and have been taken into operation in the remaining towns of the country.

Trunk Telephone Network: A modern manual operated trunk telephone exchange has been installed in Kandahar. The plant consists of two trunk switchboards.

Approximately 111 km of the projected carrier frequency line between Kabul and Jalalabad have been constructed. Various intermediate underground cable sections of special cable types are required at difficult terrains or to pass the various tunnels, and most of these sections have been laid out. Only a section of 17 km open-wire line and 3.7 km intermediate underground cable (four sections, the entrance cable in Kabul included) remained, but will be completed in the near future.

Telegraphy

Four new telegraphy circuits via voice frequency telegraphy channels, operated with teleprints equipment, have been taken into operation between various towns of the country.

Wireless Stations

The radio transmitting station at Kabul has been extended with some equipment such as: a 10 kw transmitter, two 3 kw transmitters, and two rhombic antennae - to develop the international radio telephone and telegraph services.

Telephoto

Telephoto service has been executed occasionally between Kabul and Cairo, Delhi, Frankfurt/Main, London, Moscow, Paris, and Peking.

New PTT Buildings

A sufficiently dimensional new PTT building is under construction in Sairobi.

with provisions for a new intermediate carrier frequency repeater station and a local trunk telephone switchboard. The building will be expandable for the establishment of an adequate automatic local telephone exchange.

The existing PTT building in Jalalabad is under reconstruction to provide adequately-dimensioned rooms for the installation of the new projected carrier frequency and telegraph station and the possible installation of an automatic local telephone exchange with an ultimate capacity of 1,500 subscriber units.

For better storage of equipment and materials, the administration has purchased the construction materials for an adequate hangar. The necessary ground is already available, and the storage hangar will be constructed in the near future.

Training

Maintenance and operation personnel have been trained during a two-month training course at the existing provisional training center. The establishment of a Telecommunication Training Center has been projected with the assistance of the United Nations' Special Fund. It will be available for the training of higher level technicians for supervisory duties (two years training), as well as for the training of technicians for the maintenance of telecommunication equipment, systems and circuits, and for refresher courses. The U.N. Special Fund will contribute the necessary training equipment and an international training team. The government will contribute the grounds and the building, including the required facilities - residential quarters for at least 120 students and the local staff. A research center is also included in this project. The required site is presently available and a sketch for the physical plant has been submitted.

Fellowships

Fellowships in foreign countries were granted to one telecommunications engineer and to nine technicians.

New Projects to be Completed Within the Second Plan

Emphasizing the importance of telecommunications for the social and economic development of Afghanistan, the government will expand the telecommunication network under the following projects, already planned in detail:

Establishment and installation of automatic local telephone exchanges and local cable networks in:

Kabul (Karti-Char)	3,000	subscriber units
Kabul (Shar-i-Nao)	3,000	" "
Herat	1,500	" "
Mazar-i-Sharif	1,500	" "

And the extension of the existing automatic local telephone exchange and subscriber network in Kabul from 5,000 up to 7,000 subscriber units.

Establishment and installation of new trunk telephone exchanges in Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif and the extension of the existing trunk telephone exchange in Kabul.

Construction of a cable duct system (conduit system) in Kabul to allow easy change and completion of the underground cable network.

Construction of carrier frequency open-wire lines between Farah and Herat and beyond it to the Iranian boarder (390 km), as well as between Baghlan and Kunduz (80 km), and the completion of remaining sections between Kabul and Jalalabad (17 km), between Kandahar and Farah (approximately 250 km have still to be constructed).

Establishment and installation of new carrier frequency repeater stations in Charikar, Kunduz, Girishk, Dilaram, Farah, Herat, Sairobi, and Jalalabad and extension of the already existing stations in Kabul, Bulola, Pol-i-Khumri, and Kandahar.

Establishment of telegraph stations, equipped with voice frequency telegraph equipment, and operating teleprinters in Charikar, Kunduz, Baghlan, Girishk, Farah, Herat, Islam Kala, Jalalabad, and extension of the already existing telegraph stations in Kabul, Pul-i-Khumri Kandahar.

New PTT buildings will be constructed in Kabul (2), Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif, Charikar, Kunduz, Girishk, Dilaram, and Farah. Already under construction are the PTT buildings in Sairobi and Jalalabad.

Postal Services

Postal services have improved greatly. The main areas of concentration have been on the speeding up of delivery services and the issuance of stamps. Service between Kabul and the various provinces has been expanded. Pick up and delivery in the past was done three times a week. This has been increased to six per week. Many new stamps of various values have been issued so that it is possible to use a combination of only a few stamps to mail a letter or parcel.

Within the Presidency of Post a new Philatelic Department has been established. The object of this new department is to handle the issue of special and the reproduction of historical stamps, and to promote the image of the country to foreigners by issuing stamps which show various aspects of life in Afghanistan.

EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on transport and communication during 1341 and 1342 amounted to afs [illegible].886 million.

Chapter IX

Education

Development of education and training of technical personnel is a complicated problem for countries utilizing industry and advanced techniques for accelerating development. Firstly, training of technical personnel in education cannot be imported like other commodities and cannot be built up in a short period like factories and public works. Secondly, many industrial processes are new to underdeveloped countries, and an adequate supply of technical personnel cannot be furnished by such countries as is the case in countries which have been developing their industries for centuries and training the personnel in an industrial environment. Similarly, on-th-job training of personnel is difficult for underdeveloped countries because on the one hand standards of education and skills are low and on the other hand, industries are faced with a shortage of technical personnel and therefore cannot train workers beyond a limited level. Therefore, government institutions are forced to bear the major part of the burden of training technical personnel, on various levels, and of developing general education also. Thirdly, extension of government activities in the developmental phase attracts people towards government posts and the students are thus further attracted to social subjects which causes an even greater shortage of technical personnel. This peculiar situation in the underdeveloped countries not only results in unbalanced development of education, but dampens the spirit of work and initiative as the technical jobs are less attractive from a prestige viewpoint.

On the one hand, extension of education and literacy is an essential requisite for coping with the conditions of the modern world, but on the other hand the financial and material obstacles do not allow the education to be extended sufficiently to meet every need. Educated people keep aloof from industrial and professional work and take less interest in production. Thus, the demand for education often forces the governments to develop general education at the cost of specialized education because it can attract more students only with inexpensive general and social branches of education. This state of affairs, sooner or later, results in an excess of educated persons in social subjects which creates the problem of an unemployed educated class.

Toward the end of the First Five Year Plan, the Royal Afghan Government recognized this serious problem and attempted to guide the development of education in a reasonable direction, through careful studies of the requirements for technical and professional personnel. On this basis, important changes have not only been made in the technical and professional education programs of the Ministry of Education, but other ministries and institutions have also begun to train technical personnel required by them through the establishment of courses and specialized schools, employment of foreign experts as teachers, and on-the-job training in factories and other places of work.

On the following pages, various aspects of the development of general education and professional schools will be considered as well as activities of other ministries and institutions in the field of training.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

During the years 1341 and 1342, 172 village schools were established throughout the country and the number of students increased by 21,000. During the same period, 35 elementary schools were established, and enrollment increased by 42,000. Thirty-four new middle and high schools were established and the number of students increased by 5,700. Similarly, 22 new professional schools were established with a total enrollment of 6,400 students. At the University, there were increases of 385 students in social subjects and 131 in science classes.

As the attached schedules of the Ministry of Education indicate, the desired balance between social and professional education required for rapid development of the country has been hampered on the one hand by the popular inclination towards social subjects and on the other by the greater expense involved in professional and scientific training. This situation has lead to the employment of a large number of foreign specialists by the Ministry of Education and the establishment of professional schools and training courses by other ministries and institutions. According to available statistics in 1341 and 1342 more than 45 courses and technical schools were in operation within the ministries and institutions, in which 800 students were receiving training. These training centers are in addition to the courses and schools in operation at the large projects such as the Jalalabad Canal, Kandahar-Torghundi Highway, and Petroleum Exploration, which train 200 to 400 technicians annually in various branches.

GOALS

The Ministry of Education describes its goals in the Second Five Year Plan as:

1. Spreading of literacy throughout the country by increasing the number of elementary schools,
2. Encouraging and popularizing advanced scientific, technical, and professional education,
3. Training personnel required for implementation of development plans.

ACTIVITIES

Elementary Education

In 1341 attention was concentrated on two important objectives — firstly, to improve the existing schools and secondly, to establish new schools.

To improve the present curricula and schedules, procedures have been revised. Small libraries have been established to introduce the habit of study among the students. Science, which was previously taught only at the second phase of elementary education, has been introduced in the curricula of the first phase. In order to give a practical shape to teaching of this subject, 100 cases of simple instruments and materials have been procured and supplied to the elementary schools. The theology program has been revised, history is under consideration, and text books of Pushto and Persian have been revised and improved. In order to strengthen the students' knowledge by audio-visual techniques, maps, pictures and postage stamps, etc. were used. A comprehensive program designed to teach art and handicrafts was started in a large number of schools in Kabul. At a number of elementary schools, local professions such as carpentry, tailoring, carpet weaving, rug weaving, practical agriculture, etc. were taught.

Winter and summer courses were established to raise the students' standard of professional knowledge. Students also participated in conferences and training workshops. Further attention was given to developing good relations in both children and adults in the community. As a result nine provincial elementary schools, officials of the Ministry, and foreign experts assisted in implementating their programs.

Elementary education was developed from the quantity point of view as well. As 95% of the working population of the country is illiterate, basic schools, village schools and literacy courses were to be established. A simple magazine is published for beginner students. In 1341, ten village schools were upgraded to elementary schools and 20 new elementary schools were established. One hundred village schools, 60 adult education courses, and 34 craft departments at schools were established. It is planned to promote 12 elementary schools to middle schools in each year of the Second Five Year Plan; out of these ten schools, one would have one section, one would have two sections, and the other three sections.

The following figures indicate that elementary education has progressed in accordance with the Plan, and in some instances has gone beyond. The number of village schools reached 1,066 and that of elementary schools reached 598 in the first part of 1343. Village schools had an enrollment of 65,500 students and elementary schools 211,447 students. During the first part of 1343, 100 village schools and 30 elementary schools were established. One hundred and fifty adult courses and 34 craft classes were also added to these schools. During 1342 an education law was drafted and a long term educational plan was prepared with the help of ECAFE and UNESCO planning committees. A program to educate the nomads was also prepared.

In 1342, construction of buildings for the elementary schools was also taken into consideration. A contract has been concluded with the Afghan Construction Unit to build five school buildings and construction is already underway. Attention has also been paid to extending the existing school buildings at Allaudin, Haricot, Manjoobe Miroy and Sardar Jan Khan School, where extension has already been started. Extension of Bibi Mehra School and sheeting of Speen Kali School has been completed.

Secondary Education

In secondary education progress has also been made beyond the targets of the Plan. During 1342, 17 middle schools were established of which three are for girls. Due to a scarcity of elementary school graduates, it was not possible to establish middle schools with two or three sections according to the program, and it was decided to open 15 separate middle schools. Two middle schools, besides these mentioned, were opened as a result of persistence on the part of the local inhabitants. They agreed to bear the cost of the school building and salaries of the teachers. It has been planned to establish boarding schools in the provinces at the rate of one boarding school a year. The first one has been established at Spin Boldak. Boarding houses for three classes were opened in Ghorat. Zarghoona Ana High School was opened for girls in Kandahar. The number of middle schools reached 101 and that of high schools reached 26. Students of middle schools number 17,301 and of the high schools number 3,549.

Laboratory sets ordered from abroad have reached Kabul and have been distributed to the high schools which did not have laboratories before. In order to follow better and modern methods of education, the physics and mathematics curriculum of the 12th grade has been revised and lists of the new methods have been printed and distributed to the teachers.

To correct the deficiency of science teachers, arrangements were made for enhancing their training in science after the working hours. A scientific workshop was installed at Zarghoona Ana High School for use of teachers in the girls schools. A monthly bulletin is published by the geography department of the Faculty of Letters for teachers of provincial high schools. A number of high school graduates have been sent to Germany, Belgium, Austria, and England for higher education in various branches. They will also work for one year in schools and training centers of those countries after completion of their studies. Establishment of a teachers' training college has also been contemplated to train teachers for middle schools. This college will accept 9th class graduates. After two years of training the graduates will be appointed as teachers.

High school graduates taking examinations in 1341 increased by 30% over those of 1340. Thirty-five percent more boys graduated from high schools in 1341 than in the previous year. Girl graduates increased by 40%.

New school buildings were constructed and existing buildings enlarged. Buildings for Habibya School, hangers at Nejat School, and the Kandahar High School building were completed. Buildings of Zarghoona, Nadria, and Khushal Khan Schools are nearing completion. Construction of Rukha Panjsher School, Paghman High School, Sher Ali Khan Boarding School in Mazar-i-Sharif, Spin Boldak Boarding, Badakhshan Boarding School, and Jurjani School at Maimana have been started. The karakul company building was purchased for Rehman Baba School. Land has been purchased for buildings of a school at Kohdaman, the extension of Ahmad Shah Baba School in Kandahar, and the Chahan Balka School at Ghazni.

Professional Education

During 1341 the development plan for new and existing professional schools was nearly completed. A summary of these activities is as follows:

1. The subject of training and education has been added to the curriculum of the teachers' training colleges at Kandahar, Herat and Nangarhar. Experimental schools were added to the teachers' training colleges at Kandahar and Nangarhar to teach the teacher trainees how to teach.
2. Workshops were established from time to time by the specialists to improve the knowledge of professional school teachers. During 1341, 58 teachers of the professional schools were sent abroad for higher studies.
3. An industrial management institute was established with the assistance of the German specialists for theoretical as well as practical training in this branch. It is a three year course.
4. The number of students in professional schools increased as shown in the attached schedules.

Reading material was procured for the inauguration of a 12th grade at the secondary technical school. Professional schools were made more effective by the addition of higher classes to them. A new ceramic department was established at the Industrial School. The Professional Education Department has added modern courses to the curricula of theological schools. An introductory program was added at the theological schools for graduates of the eight class. After going through this program new students are accepted into the fifth grade of the theological schools. For the graduates of private theological schools and mosques, an introductory program in modern subjects has been prepared. A systematic modern curriculum was prepared for 10th to 12th grades of Abu Hanifa School, which will be put into operation at the beginning of 1343. An eight grade was added to 18 departments of the teacher training colleges. One department which could not be established previously due to lack of physical facilities was established during this period.

Although progress has been made in the field of professional education in comparison to the previous periods, the goals set by the Plan could not be reached due to certain difficulties. The number of professional school students was [illegible] at the end of the First Five Year Plan and increased by 61% to 9,839 during the first year of the Second Plan. The goal set by the Plan was 10,255 students, therefore, the increase was short by 416. The number of professional schools had increased by 71% by the first month of 1342, over the fifth year of the First Plan. No further increase could be made in the number of professional schools because of lack of buildings. The approved funds only sufficied for completion of the school buildings already begun. Because of the shortage in funds, laboratory equipment and reading material were also completed to a limited extent. The professional schools are boarding schools and additional students cannot be accepted unless additional accommodation is available.

The following activities were undertaken regarding the construction of professional school buildings:

1. A writing principles school building was 90% completed. A sports school building was completed in Kabul. The Agricultural High School building was enlarged. Kabul Mechanical School extension is nearing completion. Construction of the Industrial School hanger in Kabul, and of Abu Hanifa Theological Institute was completed.
2. Toilets were installed at teachers' training colleges and the Agricultural High School buildings. Floors of the boarding house at teachers' training college and at Ebne Sina School were concreted. Appropriations have been made for buildings at Nangarhar Teachers' Training College, Kandahar Mechanical School, and the Khost Mechanical School and for the repair of Zahir Shahi School at Maimana.

Nine teachers of the secondary Technical School have been sent abroad for advanced training in teaching of various subjects. Twenty-six graduates and teachers of this school have been sent to Germany for further education. The

Ministry of Education made basic preparations for the establishment of a teache training academy and an advanced teachers' training college with the assistance UNESCO and UNICEF. These institutions will be put into operation in 1343. Fore assistance plays an important role in the development of professional education. The United States government has assisted four existing teachers' training colleges and the Institute of Education has assisted agricultural schools and secon ary technical schools. This assistance was mainly in the form of supplying teac ers, providing scholarships, and aiding in the construction of buildings. The West German government has assisted Kabul Mechanical School by supplying equipment and teachers, and providing scholarships.

KABUL UNIVERSITY

Colleges Established, 1341

Education and Training College: Four years of study are required for graduation from this college. Its purpose is to train technical and administrative personnel in the educational field. For the first two years, the students study optional social and scientific subjects. In the third year important professional courses are undertaken and in the fourth year practical training is begun. Afghan specialists and members of the Columbia University Team are the teachers.

Home Economics College: Graduates of girls' schools are accepted in this college. The course runs for four years and trains home economics teachers for girls' schools. Training is also given in home management, child training, rearing and family management.

Dental Treatment College: This college is managed by the Faculty of Medicine During the first years the students study physics, chemistry and biology, the next two years jointly with the students of the College of Medicine and then spend the remaining period in specialization in dental treatment.

Engineering College: In the year 1335, a combined college for engineering and agriculture was established, but in 1341 the engineering college was separated and became an independent institution. The purpose of this college is to train capable engineers and architects, so desperately needed in the country Two hundred and nine students are now studying in this college.

Activities

During 1342, Kabul University made great achievements. Good progress was made in increasing the number of students, in completion of equipment and in staff improvement. Graduates of Kabul University numbered 305 in 1341, this was 3% higher than the previous year. New university buildings have greatly enhanced the facilities for teaching and administration. At the end of the year all the colleges were transferred from scattered corners of the city to the new university buildings. Establishment of the University at Jalalabad in 1342 is another great step for the development of advanced education in the country.

Major developments and activities of Kabul University were:

The remaining 20% of the construction work of the new university buildings was completed by the end of 1342. The colleges were transferred from formerly rented buildings in the city to the new site.

The Teaching Material Supply Department was equipped with one Heidelberg machine, a sewing machine, and a photographic laboratory. Eighty percent of the lecture notes are printed by this department. It is hoped that by putting the Heide berg machine into operation, magazines, bulletins, and other publications of the college can be printed by this department.

Fifty percent of the equipment for cultural centers from Moscow and Beirut have been procured. The United States will assist the cultural department at Munich with necessary equipment. Twenty percent of the equipment has already been procured. In this way facilities have been provided for the Afghan students there.

Education and training departments have been enlarged. In 1341, 150 more students entered boarding schools, than in the year 1342. Thus the number of boarding students has reached 850.

A central library was established. More books and equipment have been procured.

An astronomical observatory costing $40.000 was procured for the Scientific Research Center. This observatory equipment has reached Karachi and will reach Kabul in the near future. The construction of a building for this observatory has been discussed with the Hochtief Company. The Ministry of Public Works feels confident that the construction work will be started early in 1342.

A construction contract for the extension block of the Science Faculty has been concluded with Hochtief Company. Twenty percent of the construction materials have been procured.

College Activities

Medical College: In order to raise the standard of education of the Medical College, a contract was concluded with the Government of France, in accordance with which a number of professors, under the direction of Lyon Medical College and Pharmacy, would assist the Medical College in raising the teaching standard and in doing scientific research.. Two professors, one a specialist in internal diseases, and another a specialist in mental and nervous diseases, have already arrived in Kabul.

Ten professors and foreign specialists from various countries have lectured at the college for the benefit of the students and faculty. Eight graduates in the year 1341 have been taken as acting lecturers of the faculty and fourteen capable graduates have been sent abroad for advanced education. For strengthening the legal medicine department a number of the faculty nas been sent abroad for higher education, and a few graduates of the college have been appointed as members of this department. The Medical College graduated 692 doctors, including one woman, during 1342.

Laboratory equipment for biochemistry, bacteriology, pathology and pharmacology laboratories is being procured with the assistance of UNICEF.

Natural Sciences College: Besides its usual activities, this college has taken many important steps toward completing and equipping laboratories. A laboratory of natural analysis has been constructed with the assistance of UNESCO. The work is almost complete and the students are using the laboratory. The preliminary work and installation of instruments of the nuclear laboratory has been completed and a series of explorations in various branches of medicine, agriculture, and geology is being made. The organic-chemistry laboratory which is the center of survey and research of atomic radiation and which can indicate the degree of radiation in different parts of the country is almost complete. Five special zoological laboratories and an institute of parasitology were put into operation with the assistance of the Affiliation Committee. The equipment of the chemistry institute has also been installed. The Institute of Parasitology possesses very modern equipment and its standard is equivalent to that of a similar institute at Bonn University.

The Natural Sciences College has procured more books, raising the total number of books in this college to 10,800. It has published fifteen books on physics, chemistry, and biology at its Gestetner plant.

In 13[illegible] 28 persons graduated from this college. Nine graduates specialized in mathematics and physics, eight in chemistry and biology, four in mines, and seven in meteorology. During 1342, seven scholarships were provided to students and assistants, and three scholarships to professors.

Economics College: As a result of a contract of affiliation, five German professors were employed in 1341 and one in 1342. The principal of the College of Economics and Social Sciences of Koeln paid a visit to Afghanistan to discuss economic matters. Nine assistants and one outstanding student have been sent to West Germany under the Affiliation Committee auspices and one professor went to the United States for six weeks for training.

The University of Koeln donated 1,000 books and the college procured a total of 700 books. Books compiled at this college during 1342 include texts on accounting and bookkeeping, history of economic theory, elementary economics, ecc omics, economics of agriculture, basic methods of compiling statistics of econc demography in Afghanistan, and international trade.

The number of students in the Economics College reached 252 in 1342. Twenty-two persons graduated this year. To increase specialization, at the beginning 1342, the Department of Commercial Economics and National Economics were separated at the third year. Previously this separation was made in the fourth yea but it was felt that one year was not sufficient for specialization.

Engineering College: As has been mentioned before, the Engineering College was formerly a part of the College of Agriculture until the beginning of 1342. After the separation, its relations were cut off from the University of Wyoming and it was affiliated with a team of American engineers. This team is staffed by eleven American educational institutions. In 1342 the first four professors with one Chief of Party arrived in Kabul. Assistance from this team has been e fective in educational affairs of the college.

The college administration has designed a development plan, keeping in view needs of the country in different branches of engineering. According to this p during the next ten to fifteen years, five departments, namely, road engineerin electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, chemical engineering and graff engineering must be established and 67 positions must be created and filled. Th engineering college had 213 students in the previous year, out of which 24 have been sent abroad by various ministries.

Pharmaceutical College: In Saur, 1342, a scientific cooperation contract wa signed between the Pharmaceutical College and the French Universities. The purpose of this contract is to raise the educational standard of the college and t add to its scientific knowledge.

Another important activity of the college is completion of its laboratories. The laboratories whose equipment was procured in 1342 and which are being used the students are: pharmaceutical laboratory, clinic and control of drugs, herb laboratory, museum, pharmacy chemic and pharmaceutical analysis chemicals laboratory, toxicology laboratory and organic laboratory, Other laboratories are al being completed.

The Publications Department of the college has been equipped with one Gestetner machine and typewriters.

Eleven students, including one girl, graduated from the college in 1342. Six graduates have been accepted for further training to enable them to become memb of the faculty.

Educational Training College: This college, which was established within the Institution of Education in 1341, was made independent in 1342. Thus, research activities in this branch were directed by the Institute of Education while the educational activities were under the control of the Training College.

The number of students in this college amounted to 65 in 1342. Two persons were sent abroad for advanced education to enable them to become members of the faculty in the future. Last year two professors from Teachers' College of the Columbia University came to Kabul to teach in this college.

The Institute of Education has continued its activities raising educational standards and has sponsored summer and winter courses for teachers. In the 1342 summer course, 165 teachers participated. Five hundred and fifty-four teachers from the capital and provinces participated in the winter courses.

Literature College: The basic objectives of this college are to revive and develop various literary and social subjects, to introduce subjects to Afghan young people and to do research in history, geography, and the languages of Afghanistan. In persuit of these objectives the college had developed six departments by 1342: Persian literature, Pashto literature, History and Geograph English literature, German literature and Journalism.

In 1342, inspite of the limited number of high school graduates, the College of Letters succeeded in increasing the number of entrants. In 1342, 113 persons began studying there, 37 more than in the previous year. Twenty-nine more graduated in 1342 than in 1341.

Some foreign professors have been invited to hold conferences and some of the college's professors have gone to foreign countries to participate in conferences. Four foreign professors of Persian literature, geography, journalism, and German language and literature have aided the college through assistance contracts. In 1342 the number of foreign students who were engaged in learning Pashto and Persian reached 12.

Cultural centers of friendly countries have donated many books to the college and others have been provided from the college's developmental budget, making a total of 1,500 books available for student use. One hundred rare scriptures and handwritten books have also been purchased. Publications of the college during the year 1342 were: six-month journals and a monthly bulletin by the History and Geography Department; a bi-monthly Pashto publication named "Vazma"; and English publication named "Literature", published every two months by the Persian literature and languages department; and various other publications.

The college also made a study of the provinces of Ghazni and Paktia from the social and physical viewpoint. The Philological Department recorded 61 dialects from different parts of the country. Relations were established with the Ministries of Mines and Industries, Public Works, Communications, and Agriculture as well as with foreign geographical institutions and societies.

Agricultural College: The Agricultural College made successful experiements and research on its experimental farms on various types of wheat, corn, tomatoes, beets, potatoes, etc. In order to provide facilities for practical work, and to make the theoretical studies more effective, evergreen orchards and nurseries vacation time, the scientific research program, under the supervision of professors, was designed during vacations. As a result the students of third and fourth grades were sent to Helmand Valley and Jalalabad.

The Agricultural College has been able to procure some books from abroad for study by the students. It has also begun to publish a magazine named "Science and Art" every three months.

The college had 44 beginners in the year 1342, three persons more than in the previous year. One foreign professor was added during 1342. The College of Agriculture Veterinary Medicine graduated 25 persons out of which four were sent abroad for higher education.

Home Economics College: The aim of the college is to train women in domestic duties, and to train teachers of home economics for middle schools. The number of beginners of this college was nine, in 1342. To raise the standard of education of its students, practical workshops were established and basic programs designed. Steps were taken to conclude an affiliation contract with one of the foreign colleges, and to obtain foreign professors both through foreign aid and direct hire by the college. In 1342, one student was sent to the United States for advanced studies in home economics.

Health Institution: Steps taken during the second year of the Plan, to develop the University's Health Institution included procurement of: flooring stone for hospitals; furniture for a conference hall; one Russian ambulance; one American ambulance; electrical appliances, metal cabinets, stoves, patients' examination tables; and other materials required for the hospitals.

The dollar amount of the project has been transferred to foreign countries against which, part of the equipment such as medical and surgical equipment, 300 beds for patients, adjoining tables, etc. will be purchased. The foreign currency portion of the central heating project of the Nadir Shah Hospital has been transferred to the account of a Polish company. A dollar account has been established at the Afghan Embassy at Bonn for procurement of a clothes washing plant and accessories and x-ray equipment.

MINISTRY CENTER PROJECT

This project consists of procurement of equipment for the Ministry offices and the activities of the History Compiling Department.

Equipment

The major items of equipment necessary for the Ministry offices are: Gestetner duplicating machine; furniture; calculating machines; office equipment; hospital equipment for the Ministry's hospital; and one motor vehicle.

Compiling Department

This department compiles and translates text books. During 1342 this department supplied, compiled, and translated books in accordance with the Plan. Some of these books were printed and the rest are ready for printing. Local printing houses printed 522,520 copies of 30 books. Franklin Press in Tehran printed 1,288,000 copies of 30 more books. The books printed during 1342 are: a colored alphabet, at Franklin Press; Persian text book for sixth grade, at Government Printing Press in offset print; and trigonometry and Persian text books for 11th grade, at Military Printing Press in letter press.

The Compiling Department has concluded an agreement with the Franklin Franklin Programs to reorganize and activate the Ministry of Education Printing Press. This contract allows the Franklin Company to operate the printing house for 10 years, during which time it will train technical personnel and meet the printing requirements of the Ministry of Education. The contract with the Franklin Co. was approved by the Cabinet and endorsed by His Majesty, the King, in 1342.

WOMEN'S WELFARE SOCIETY

The following works were included in the Five Year Plan of the Women's Welfare Society: construction of a building for kindergarten, for club and library, and for a tailoring and knitting workshop; completion of the cinema hall at Sharaza Garden; reorganization and improvement of the garden; and changing of the cinema hall into a theater and installation of a central heating system unit.

As the development budget was very limited, only the following works could be accomplished: two hangars were erected for six classrooms each; the tailor shop was repaired; necessary repairs were made on the institution building. Allotments were made for establishing nine provincial branches of the institution to further women's development work.

MUSEUMS AND MAINTENANCE OF ANTIQUITIES

In order to maintain adequately, the antiquities of our country, it was planned to construct a new building for the Kabul Museum. Due to financial difficulties and now designation of a site for the building, the project was delayed.

The museum department continued its activities in connection with maintaining and repairing historical monuments and antiquities. Repair of the stupa at Moosai, Logar, was completed and repair of the tomb of Sultan Abdul Razaq is in progress. Initial work of the repair of Munar-e-Jam at Ghore was undertaken and construction of a museum at Bamian was begun. These works were slowed down because the service period of the foreign specialists ended and winter approached.

EXPENDITURE

Total expenditure in education amounted to afs 204.5 million in 1341, and afs 265.9 million in 1342, or a total of afs 470.4 for the period under review.

Chapter X

Press and Information

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS PROJECT

To meet the increasing printing needs of the country, construction of a modern printing house with technical equipment and machinery was made a part of the Ministry of Press's development plan. The project includes construction of the building and installation of the machinery.

1. Equipment

It was planned that all of the equipment be procured and brought to Afghanistan during the first and second years of the Plan. The following machines reached the country during these two years:

Heidelberg machines	24	each
Frankenthal machines	3	each
Offset machines	4	each
Zincograph camera	1	each
Inks for offset and printing	22	kgs.
Clamps for offset machines	1	each

A number of other machines such as Barefil machines, one printing press and 16 linotype machines have been ordered but have not yet arrived.

Last year a committee was sent to West Germany to procure, with the help of
tural Office at Munich, a book binding machines
the Afghan Cultural Office at Munich, a book binding machine, four generators, proof cutting machine, a fork-lift, zincography chemicals and two offset machines. The transactions have been concluded but the goods have not yet arrived. Linotype metal has been purchased from India. A contract has been concluded with Ostok Ontork for procurement of 600 tons of printing paper.

2. Building of the Printing House

The building is under construction by the Afghan Construction Unit. The agreement was concluded at the beginning of 1341. The hangers which were ordered from the United States have arrived and have been erected. Total volume of the building is 78,122 cubic meters. The building consists of the following divisions:

- Printing
- Offset and binding
- Zincography and preparation of blocks for printing
- Storage for 20,000 tons of paper
- Office

According to the reports from the Government Printing House and the Ministry of Press, 52% of the construction work has been completed. It is hoped that t remaining work will be finished by the end of 1343 and that upon completion thi modern printing house will meet the printing requirements of the country.

MEDIUM AND SHORT WAVE RADIO STATION PROJECT

Tenders were called for short and medium wave radio equipment from English, Italian, French, Dutch and German companies. After receiving offers and negotiating with Kreditanstalt, the Government accepted the bid of the Siemens Company. Siemens sent a committee to Kabul to survey, make technical studies and choose the site for installation of the station. The site, which will be 600 x 600 meters in size, is in Pul-i-Charki.

This station is divided into two parts from a technical point of view: short wave, 100 kw set which will improve foreign broadcasts; and medium wave, 100 kw set which will improve local broadcasts.

With the operation of the short wave set, Afghanistan Radio will be able to broadcast on two wave lengths to the Far East, Southeast Asia, Middle East, North Africa and Central Europe.

A contract for construction of the building for installation of a medium wave set was concluded with Hochtief in 1343. This building includes the sites for installation of transmitters, diesel generator, electrical equipment and residential space for technical personnel and is supposed to be completed within 14 months. The construction work is to be started in 1343.

The short wave set will be installed in the present building for a short wave station in Yaka Toot. The present building must be extended in order to accommodate the new set. The contract for the extension has been concluded with Unimac. The work will be completed within four months.

The above transmission sets project is financed by a credit of 7.3 million Deutschmarks from Germany. The contract for supply of the above equipment has been signed with Siemens. Kreditanstalt will meet all the foreign currency requirements and 75% of the local cost. Twenty-five percent of the local cost and cost of the land will be paid by the Government.

RADIO RECEIVING STATIONS

The Second Five Year Plan provided for the installation of 100 receiving stations throughout the country but due to certain difficulties it was decided to reduce the number to 20 stations.

During the years 1341 and 1342 bids were requested for the sets from Siemens, Philips and some Japanese and English companies. As the Philips' offer was most suitable the order was given to this company. The project will be financed by the Government. Most of the equipment reached Afghanistan in 1342. The project included not only installation of the new station, but also the extension and renewal of the old stations. In 1342 the receiving stations at Bamian, Spin Baldak and Pul-i-Charki cantonment were put into operation again and those at Torkham, Kabul, Herat and Sherkhan were extended.

NEW STUDIO

In order to meet the need to broadcast two or three programs at a time and to make it possible to broadcast locally and to foreign countries, it was decided to build a new studio. The construction contract for this studio was concluded with Unimac, with expenses being met by the Government.

Ninety-five percent of the construction has been completed. Procurement of furniture for the studio and some equipment necessary for installation of the set is under way.

Sixty percent of the installation of microphones, control desks, loud speakers, etc. has been completed.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND MOVIE FILM PRODUCING PROJECT

Construction of a film laboratory is planned for preparing and processing films and sound recording by the Ministry of Press. This building will be constructed with the help of U.S.A.I.D. on a site of 58 x 58 meters. A grant of $300,000 will be given by U.S.A.I.D. It was planned to start the building work in 1342 but the designs were not handed over to the Ministry until the end of 1342. Tenders were called from Hochtief, Unimac and the Afghan Construction Unit for the construction. All the offers exceeded the estimate. At last the Afghan Construction Unit accepted the responsibility of the construction on the condition that a foreign engineer capable of following the American specifications be supplied. The laboratory equipment has arrived at Karachi.

The film production department of the Ministry has sent one person to the U.S. for a year and a half for training in film production. Two persons are studying in Moscow. A contract has been signed with the Soviet Union to survey and plan construction of a film studio in the vicinity of the cement factory on a site of 10 hectares. A building having a volume of 15,500 cubic meters is also to be built.

MINISTRY OF PRESS EXPENDITURES
(in thousands of afghanis)

Projects	1341	1342
New Studio of Kabul Radio	3,234	10,140
Printing House Building	17,507	74,819
Radio Receiving Stations	--	2,234
Film Processing Laboratory	--	--
Studio Auxiliary Buildings	--	2,000
Radio Transmitters	--	--
TOTAL	20,741	89,193

Chapter XI

Health

As schedule 2-H shows, during the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan, health facilities have maintained their upward trend. Six hospitals, 16[illegible] beds, [illegible] maternity centers, and [illegible] physicians have been added to the previous numbers during these two years. Comparing the numbers of these per 10,000 population in [illegible], with those in [illegible], a [illegible]% increase in physicians and 43% in beds, has taken place.

Combat against malaria, tuberculosis, small pox, recurrent fever, typhus, dysentery, influenza, etc. was continued during the last two years. Production of various vaccines, [illegible] considerably raised.

Schedule 5-H shows that the increase in the number of persons protected against malaria mosquitoes in [illegible] compared with [illegible] was [illegible]01% in Kabul Province, 1,620% in Kataghan and Badakhshan, 1[illegible]% in Kandahar, [illegible]% in Herat, 33% in Farah and Girishk, 40% in Mazar-i-Sherif, and [illegible]% in Paktia.

Schedule 6-H shows that from [illegible] to [illegible] the following increases have taken place regarding tuberculosis combat: patients who came for examinations, 73%; diagnosed, 68%; examined in laboratory, 10%; under treatment, 66%; vaccinated, [illegible]%; entered hospitals, [illegible]%.

In schedule 4-H, action taken for combating small pox, recurrent fever, typhus, dysentery, influenza, and other contagious diseases is shown. Action has also been taken by health institutions of the Ministry of Education, Helmand Valley Authority, Rural Development Department, Red Cresent Society, etc., which are not included in these statistics.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH PLAN

Following are [illegible] in the Second Five Year Plan:

Extension of [illegible] hospitals and maternity centers;
Establishment of [illegible] new hospitals and maternity centers;
Establishment of [illegible] new polyclinics;
Establishment of 9 mobil hospitals;
Establishment of 10 x-ray and 76 laboratories and dental clinics;
Establishment of children's clinics and extension of present children's clinic
Establishment of tuberclosis clinic in Kabul;
Extension of the present health institutions;
Procurement of better equipment for present hospitals.

ACTIVITIES, 1341

Civil Hospitals and Polyclinics

Khangar, Logar, Hospital: Water distribution system and electricity, etc. of this hospital along with beds and equipment were completed, and the hospital was put into operation.

Ibn-e-sina Hospital: One hundred beds have been added and a new orthopedic department has been established.

Baghlan, Farah, and Kandahar: Construction of modern polyclinics has been completed. The polyclinics have also been fully equipped and made ready for operation.

Ghazni: The men's hospital has been put under construction.

Nangarhar: Construction of a modern hospital for women has been started.

Baghlan, Badakhshan, Shiberghan, and Maimana: Construction of hospitals in Baghland and Badakhshan, a polyclinic in Shiberghan and a women's hospital in Maimana was started in 1341.

Parwan: In Parwan, facilities were provided for a temporary women's hospital.

Ibne-sina Clinic: A modern hospital in the name of new Ibne-sina Clinic was experimentally put into operation on a commercial basis.

Diagnosis Institutions

Kabul: One diagnosing laboratory, equipped with modern equipment, is being constructed. Also in Kabul, a complete x-ray machine was installed in the Ibne-sina Hospital.

Baghlan: A complete x-ray machine was installed.

Khost: An x-ray machine was installed in Khost.

Water Distribution and Electricity

Control laboratory and extension of Ibne-sina, Logar Hospital, Polyclinic and x-rays at Baghlan and Parwan have been supplied with running water. Generators have been installed and wiring renewed at the central laboratory and polyclinics in Parwan and Logar.

Completion of Equipment and Building

Equipment was procured for all the health institutions of the country. Effective steps were taken for equipping the 100 beds hospital. The Public Health Institute building was completed and some of its laboratories were put into operation after provision of the necessary equipment. Training and education progressed in this institution in accordance with the plan.

Combat Against Contagious Diseases

Intensive efforts have been made with the advice of foreign and local specialists to combat contagious diseases such as malaria, small pox, tuberculosis and trachoma.

Training

Courses have been established for training in vaccination, x-ray machines, dentist assistants, maternity nursing, sanitation, inspectors, and compounding at Public Health Institution and the Malaria Combat Institution.

ACTIVITIES, 1342

Civil Hospitals and Polyclinics

Wazir Akbar: As the Hospital building didn't have capacity for more than one hundred beds, necessary steps were taken for increasing the number of beds. Equipment was procured and installed at the hospital.

Logar: Equipment, supplies and beds were provided for the Logar Hospital which had been constructed in 1341.

Ibn-i-sina: The Ibn-i-sina laboratory and attached building and second story of Ghazni Hospital were equipped with water distribution system and electricity

Ghazni: The second story of the Ghazni Hospital was completed in 1342 and put into operation.

Baghlan: The Polyclinic building, which was completed and equipped in 1341, was put into operation.

Farah: Construction and equipment of the Farah Polyclinic was completed and inaugurated in 1342.

Maimana: The women's hospital of Maimana, the construction work of which was begun in 1342, was supplied with water distribution system and electricity and inaugurated in 1342.

Nangarhar: Two-thirds of the construction work of the women's hospital was finished and its plastering, water distribution and electricity are under way.

Gardez, Zormat, Cham Kani, Ali Khel Jaji: Construction work at Gardez, Zormat, and Cham Kani Hospitals was started in 1342. Another hospital in Ali Khel Jaji has been under construction.

Completion of Equipment

In 1342, the equipment was procurred for the 180 bed hospital of Wazir Mohd Akbar Khan Hospital, Logar Hospital, Public Health Institute and the Central Laboratory.

Combat Against Contagious Diseases

Combat against malaria, small pox, tuberclosis and trachoma was made. Vaccines have been prepared by vaccine producing institute of the Ministry of Health to combat against contagious diseases.

Training

In paramedical courses, 268 persons were trained to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Health, Defense Ministry, Municipality, Rural Development Department, etc.

Table 1-H
Hospitals and Medical Facilities

	Beginning of First 5-Yr.Plan 1335	1340	Beginning of Second 5-Yr.Plan 1341	1342	Percentage of Increase in 1342, Using 1335 as Base
Hospitals	52	59	65	65	25
Physicians	149	250	324	375	152
Beds	1,380	1,835	1,844	1,997	45
Pharmacies	47	157	180	189	302
Laboratories	13	19	18	18	38
X-Rays	8	18	18	18	125

Table 2-H

	1335	1340	1341	1342	Percentage of Increase
Number of physicians per 10,000 persons	1.01	1.69	2.19	2.54	151
Number of beds per 10,000 persons	9.50	12.44	12.51	13.55	43

Table 3-H
Hospitals and Medical Facilities in Provinces

	1335	1340	1341	1342	Percentage of Increase
Kabul:					
Hospitals	9	12	14	16	78
Physicians	111	137	287	300	170
Kandahar:					
Hospitals	4	4	4	4	0
Physicians	7	11	8	8	14
Mazar:					
Hospitals	5	4	4	4	-20
Physicians	4	8	7	8	100
Herat:					
Hospitals	6	6	6	6	0
Physicians	5	12	5	9	80
Kataghan:					
Hospitals	5	6	6	6	20
Physicians	3	6	7	9	200
Nangarhar:					
Hospitals	5	6	6	6	20
Physicians	3	9	7	8	167
Paktia:					
Hospitals	4	5	5	5	25
Physicians	4	12	5	7	75
Parwan:					
Hospitals	2	2	3	3	50
Physicians	1	6	4	3	200
Ghazni:					
Hospitals	2	2	2	2	0
Physicians	2	7	3	3	50
Girishk:					
Hospitals	-	2	2	2	-
Physicians	5	3	6	5	0
Farah:					
Hospitals	2	2	2	2	0
Physicians	1	5	2	3	200
Badakhan:					
Hospitals	1	1	2	2	100
Physicians	1	5	3	2	100
Maimana:					
Hospitals	2	2	3	2	0
Physicians	2	9	3	3	50
Shiberghan:					
Hospitals	1	1	2	1	0
Physicians	-	6	3	2	-
Ghorat:					
Hospitals	1	1	1	1	0
Physicians	-	2	1	1	-
Organ:					
Hospitals	1	1	1	1	0
Physicians	-	2	1	1	-
Bamian:					
Hospitals	-	1	1	1	-
Physicians	-	4	1	1	-
Taluqan:					
Hospitals	-	1	1	1	-
Physicians	-	6	1	2	-
TOTALS:					
Hospitals	52	59	65	65	25
Physicians	149	250	324	375	152

Table 4-H
Contagious Diseases Cases in Hospitals

	1339	1340	1341	1342
Small Pox	325	150	319	198
Recurrent Fever	1	-	-	-
Typhus	28	6	13	47
Chicken Pox	1,332	3,305	1,460	879
Chronic Cough	433	1,576	974	1,082
Dysentery, Bacilli	2,130	7,997	4,317	5,513
Dysentery, Ameba	665	803	271	421
Typhoid	220	315	576	472
Diphtheria	31	94	109	211
Influenza	14,387	762	590	266

Table 5-H
Combat Against Tuberculosis

	1341	1342	Percentage of Increase
Persons Examined	30,000	52,000	73
Protected Against Tuberculosis	[illegible]	67,840	74
Diagnosed	11,416	19,200	68
Previous Patients Controlled	827	--	
Laboratory Examinations	3,261	3,601	10
Under Treatment	936	1,559	67
Cured	95	94	-1
Vaccinated Against Tuberculosis	27,235	150,148	451
Entered Hospital	5	35	600

Table 6-H
Quantity of Vaccines Produced by Vaccination-Producing Institute

	1341	1342	Percentage of Increase
Small Pox Vaccination (in numbers of persons)	2,579,800	2,866,500	11
Cholera Vaccines (in CC)	86,495	59,455	-31
Typhus Vaccines (in CC)	333,038	300,825	-10
Rabies Vaccines - for Humans (in CC)	44,035	56,275	28
Rabies Vaccines - for Animals (in CC)	1,310	1,450	11
Auto Vaccines in Courses	33	14	-58
Cured from Rabid Dog Bites	436	387	-11
Inoculated	565	1,687	199

Table 7-H
Population Protected Against Malaria
(number of persons)

Province:	1338	1339	1340	1341	Percentage of Increase
Kabul & Parwan	200,000	187,876	224,070	602,322	201
Katghan & Badakhshan	69,990	972,594	1,037,205	1,203,605	1,620
Kandahar	173,947	222,930	280,662	393,758	103
Herat	163,247	176,907	200,909	223,038	37
Grishk & Farah	259,790	283,712	316,211	345,266	33
Nangarhar	477,355	496,280	438,953	429,182	-10
Mazar-i-Sharif	100,000	77,977	130,597	139,797	40
Paktia	200,000	258,988	384,470	510,875	155

Table 8-H
Hospitals and Medical Facilities in Afghanistan

	1335	1340	1341	1342	Percentage of Increase
Kabul					
Hospitals	9	12	14	16	78
Physicians	111	138	257	300	170
Beds	830	998	1,009	1,147	38
Pharmacies	8	54	67 1/	67 1/	738
Laboratories	5	7	7	7	40
X-rays	6	8	8	8	33
Kandahar					
Hospitals	4	4	4	4	0
Physicians	7	11	8	8	14
Beds	80	110	110	110	38
Pharmacies	4	18	19	20	400
Laboratories	1	1	1	1	0
X-rays	1	1	1	1	0
Herat					
Hospitals	6	6	6	6	0
Physicians	5	12	5	9	80
Beds	110	120	120	120	9
Pharmacies	6	23	24	25	317
Laboratories	1	1	1	1	0
X-rays	1	1	1	1	0
Mazar-i-Sharif					
Hospitals	5	4	4	4	-20
Physicians	4	8	7	7	75
Beds	60	80	80	80	33
Pharmacies	5	11	11	10	100
Laboratories	1	1	1	1	0
X-rays	-	1	1	1	-
Katghan					
Hospitals	5	6	6	6	20
Physicians	3	6	7	9	200
Beds	60	85	85	85	42
Pharmacies	5	16	16	16	220
Laboratories	-	2	1	1	-
Nangarhar					
Hospitals	5	6	6	6	20
Physicians	3	9	7	8	167
Beds	70	90	75	90	28
Pharmacies	5	8	8	8	60
Laboratories	1	1	1	1	0
X-rays	-	1	1	1	-

Table 8-H (Continued)
Hospitals and Medical Facilities in Afghanistan

	1335	1340	1341	1342	Percentage of In From 1335 to 1342
Paktia					
Hospitals	4	5	5	5	25
Physicians	4	12	5	7	75
Beds	50	85	85	85	70
Pharmacies	4	5	6	6	50
Laboratories	1	1	1	1	0
X-rays	-	1	1	1	-
Parwan					
Hospitals	2	2	3	3	50
Physicians	1	6	4	3	200
Beds	25	40	50	50	100
Pharmacies	2	2	5	7	250
Laboratories	1	1	1	1	0
X-rays	-	1	1	1	-
Ghazni					
Hospitals	2	2	2	2	0
Physicians	2	7	3	3	50
Beds	25	40	40	40	60
Pharmacies	2	6	6	7	250
X-rays	-	1	1	1	-
Grishk					
Hospitals	-	2	2	2	-
Physicians	5	3	6	5	0
Beds	-	31	15	15	-
Pharmacies	-	2	4	1	-
Laboratories	-	2	1	1	-
X-rays	-	1	1	1	-
Farah					
Hospitals	2	2	2	2	0
Physicians	1	5	2	3	200
Beds	25	25	25	25	0
Pharmaciex					
Pharmacies	2	2	2	2	0
Laboratories	-	-	1	1	-
X-rays	-	-	-	-	-
Badakshan					
Hospitals	1	1	2	2	100
Physicians	1	5	3	2	100
Beds	15	25	25	25	67
Pharmacies	1	1	3	1	0
Laboratories	-	-	-	-	-
X-rays	-	-	-	-	-
Maimana					
Hospitals	2	2	3	3	50
Physicians	2	9	3	3	50
Beds	15	40	40	40	167
Pharmacies	2	4	3	3	50
Laboratories	-	1	1	1	-
X-rays	-	1	1	1	-
Shiberghan					
Hospitals	1	1	2	1	0
Physicians	-	6	3	2	-
Beds	15	15	25	25	67
Pharmacies	1	1	2	2	100
Laboratories	-	-	-	-	-
X-rays	-	-	-	-	-

Table 8-H (Continued)
Hospitals and Medical Facilities in Afghanistan

	1335	1340	1341	1342	Percentage of Increase From 1335 to 1342
Ghorat					
Hospitals	1	1	1	1	0
Physicians	-	2	1	1	-
Beds	-	15	15	15	-
Pharmacies	-	1	1	1	-
Laboratories	-	-	-	-	-
X-rays	-	-	-	-	-
Orzagan					
Hospitals	-	1	1	1	-
Physicians	-	2	1	1	-
Beds	-	10	15	15	-
Pharmacies	-	1	1	1	-
Laboratories	-	-	-	-	-
X-rays	-	-	-	-	-
Bamian					
Hospitals	-	1	1	1	-
Physicians	-	4	1	1	-
Beds	-	15	15	15	-
Pharmacies	-	1	1	1	-
Laboratories	-	-	-	-	-
X-rays	-	-	-	-	-
Taluqan					
Hospitals	-	1	1	1	-
Physicians	-	6	1	2	-
Beds	-	10	15	15	-
Pharmacies	-	1	1	1	-
Laboratories	-	-	-	-	-
X-rays	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS					
Hospitals	52	59	65	65	25
Physicians	149	250	324	375	152
Beds	1,380	1,834	1,844	1,997	45
Pharmacies	47	157	180	189	302
Laboratories	13	19	18	18	38
X-rays	8	18	18	18	125

1/ The Pharmacies at hospitals are also included.

Table 9-H
Specialized Medical Institutes

	1335	1340	1341	1342	Percentage of Increase From 1335 to 1342
Maternity hospitals	5	5	5	5	0
Beds	130	115	155	155	19
X-rays	3	5	5	5	67
Laboratories	4	5	5	5	25
Pharmacies	5	5	5	5	0
Tuberclosis Sanitoriums	2	2	2	2	0
Beds	160	162	162	162	1
X-rays	2	2	2	2	0
Laboratories	2	2	2	2	0
Pharmacies	2	2	2	2	0
Mental hospitals	1	1	1	1	0
Beds	91	91	91	91	0
X-rays	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacies	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10-H
Number of Technical Personnel of the Medical Institutes

	1335	1340	1341	1342	Percentage of Increa From 1335 to 1342
Afghan physicians	149	245	320	342	130
Assistant physicians	53	69	78	43	-19
Male nurses	186	269	249	367	97
Female nurses	59	70	176	115	95
Assistant nurses	10	107	117	198	1,070
Foreign physicians	6	3	6	18	300
Foreign protizens	1	3	4	2	100
Pharmacists	43	46	180	189	340
Compounders	78	111	106	20	-74
Laboratory technicians	26	35	29	35	35
Technicians	35	15	26	34	-3
Laboratory assistants	18	15	29	33	83
Inocculators	42	144	188	382	810
Surgery assistants	58	87	86	73	26
Sanitorium technicians	10	22	61	56	460
Mechanics	14	36	35	38	171
Midwives	33	84	95	93	182
Dentists' assistants	8	10	36	38	375
Dental advisors	6	15	15	-	-
Assistant dentists	3	-	10	-	-
Radiographers	-	8	7	4	-

Table 11-H
Non-technical Personnel in Medical Institutes

	1335	1340	1341	1342	Percentage of Increas From 1335 to 1342
Administrative personnel	629	595	841	856	36
Storekeepers	75	299	131	142	89
Bearers	238	333	414	419	76
Others	911	1,036	1,085	1,107	22

Appendix - List of Tables

A-1: Detail of Domestic
(thousands of afghani

Direct taxes

Direct taxes

110 Individual income taxes
120 Company income taxes
130 Land taxes
140 Livestock taxes

200 Indirect taxes
210 Import duties
220 Export duties
230 Tax on sale of consumer goods
240 Tax on commercial transactions
250 Monopoly duties

3 Income from sale of property & services
310 Sale of natural resources
320 Sale of other property
330 Sale of prison manufacture
340 Sale of printing services & products
350 Income from postal & telegraph service
360 Income from radio & telephone
370 Income from public health service
380 Income from other public services

4 Revenues from license fees & fines
410 Income from sale of vehicle licenses
420 Income from sale of identity documents
430 Income from notary & court charges
440 Income from fines & penalties
450 Income from custom fines & penalties
460 Income from licen. & permits not classif.
470 Income from fees & fines not elsewhere classified

Income from use of property & money
510 Income from rental of real estate
520 Income from rental of other property
530 Income from interest on bank deposits
540 Income from interest on loans
550 Income from investments
560 Other income from property & money

Income from government enterprises
610 Income from govt. monop. operations
620 Income from gen. coop. operations
630 Income from slaughter house
640 Income from text. plant operations
650 Income from utility operations
660 Income from depot operations
670 Income from other govt enterprises

Other incomes
710 Delinquent tax collections
720 Contributions
730 Miscellaneous income

Non-revenue income
810 Refunds of overpayments
820 Payment of loans to govt. employees
830 Cash repayment of advances
840 Transfer from other agencies
850 Evaluation of gold

Sub-total 100-800
Commodity assistance proceed
Commodity assistance proceeds not included above[3]

Total domestic revenue

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[1] Detail of revenues are estimated by the Ministry
into effect in 1339/40.

[2] Preliminary. Subject to minor revision on compl

[3] From Appendix Table 3.

venues
)

6/37[1]	1337/38[1]	1338/39[1]	1339/40	1340 second half	1341	1342[2]	1343 budget estimates
5,662	266,813	241,651	301,490	81,428	313,169	369,337	500,000
	)	83,832	105,971	38,497	114,085	159,955	160,000
1,860	)161,187	51,334	82,014	6,316	77,075	78,841	90,000
4,917	42,418	39,778	40,220	33,727	39,262	40,845	160,000
9,886	63,208	66,707	73,285	2,887	82,747	89,696	90,000
9,311	874,223	766,120	1,120,970	316,675	1,130,902	1,714,943	1,906,850
	)	604,800	788,689	197,405	884,364	946,377	1,140,000
8,793	)787,295	57,246	61,999	34,964	77,570	76,739	85,000
2,054	) 22,719	33,890	130,246	34,802	72,451	90,745	243,850
4,092	42,357	63,778	131,462	45,486	88,398	592,655	430,000
4,371	21,851	6,405	8,574	4,018	8,118	8,428	8,000
6,672	100,566	78,562	93,409	45,172	113,690	148,820	302,000
3,412	52,157	21,019	36,691	14,605	44,663	56,050	65,000
3,220	3,840	33,693	20,534	11,918	34,587	46,272	169,000
380	27,482	631	459	287	269	465	-
1,319	1,081	277	4,259	2,460	2,689	3,131	3,000
7,297	15,916	19,023	22,461	10,899	19,877	28,763	30,000
-	-	3,054	7,884	4,411	9,820	11,924	15,000
1,044	90	831	1,065	580	1,750	1,887	2,000
-	-	34	55	11	35	328	18,000
0,738	115,956	67,972	66,601	35,900	76,629	89,925	69,000
-	-	2	1,341	895	1,773	1,782	1,500
1,168	1,178	637	644	324	858	818	1,000
34,149	41,665	25,481	23,942	16,616	26,737	27,822	30,000
5,668	19,136	562	1,655	1,022	2,878	2,477	-
4,889	505	14,689	8,0[illegible]8	1,999	8,401	23,765	10,000
1,852	12,253	4,045	2,334	516	824	871	1,500
13,013	41,219	21,555	28,616	14,528	35,157	32,390	25,000
10,175	1,081	82,028	103,512	19,438	29,586	110,318	115,000
1,147	1,008	2,109	6,782	4,005	7,061	6,643	5,000
-	-	2,914	11,779	1,993	13,760	22,713	10,000
-	-	173	137	1,281	137	134	-
9,028	73	1,608	643	494	1,648	996	-
-	-	75,224	84,142	11,653	6,537	79,054	100,000
-	-	-	30	11	444	778	-
62,191	920	315,917	246,562	163,301	390,331	567,837	273,000
59,121	526	263,754	206,905	154,127	367,307	393,667	153,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	13,197	167	12	290	-	-
-	-	-	152	151	113	50,053	10,000
-	-	257	-	-	-	-	-
3,070	394	38,708	39,338	9,010	22,622	124,117	110,000
16,203	25,932	32,348	77,385	27,935	95,390	79,182	75,000
8,830	20,330	13,624	65,742	22,936	39,220	45,612	45,000
1,284	1,741	1,149	815	1,876	6,136	4,159	-
6,089	3,861	17,575	10,827	3,123	50,034	29,410	30,000
86,185	147,239	15,389	88,723	30,721	33,978	56,868	54,000
-	-	2,812	3,930	3,178	3,618	7,447	6,000
-	-	1,869	2,505	744	7,923	2,716	3,000
86,185	147,239	11,594	81,803	26,546	22,216	38,991	45,000
-	-	114	486	253	221	7,715	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
348,139	1,532,729	1,600,987	2,098,653	720,570	2,183,675	3,[illegible]37,230	3,284,850
128,285	149,249	113,300	204,848	104,000	51,350	182,884	500,000
476,424	1,681,978	1,714,287	2,303,501	824,570	2,235,025	3,320,114	3,794,850

of Finance to be consistent with the present revenue accounting classification code which was placed

tion of final audit.

A-2: Foreign Loans and Grants for Development Projects and Technical Assistance 1/

(millions of U.S. dollars)

	1336/37	1337/38	1338/39	1339/40	1340 second half	1341	1342	1343 budget estimates
U.S.S.R. 2/								
Loans	14.90	17.50	20.95	23.80	12.85	25.00	28.50	33.82
Grants	-	.50	5.50	13.75	8.75	18.70	13.90	25.00
Total	14.90	18.00	26.45	37.55	21.60	43.70	42.40	58.82
U.S.A.								
Loans	4.94	5.09	.28	.11	.33	-	1.23	-
Grants	4.89	8.31	15.20	18.09	16.50	19.74	23.68	25.00
Total	9.83	13.40	15.48	18.20	16.83	19.74	24.91	25.00
Czechoslovakia								
Loans	.72	1.20	1.75	.71	-	.92	.22	.68
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	.72	1.20	1.75	.71	-	.92	.22	.68
Other 2/3/								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.40	8.60
Grants	2.23	1.97	2.50	3.47	2.08	4.10	3.94	5.04
Total	2.23	1.97	2.50	3.47	2.08	4.10	6.34	13.64
All sources								
Loans	20.56	23.79	22.98	24.62	13.18	25.92	32.35	43.10
Grants	7.12	10.78	23.20	35.31	27.33	42.54	41.52	55.04
Total	27.68	34.57	46.18	59.93	40.51	68.46	73.87	98.14

1/ Does not include commodity assistance ("non-project") loans and grants

2/ Partially estimated

3/ Germany, France, Japan, U.N., CARE-MEDICO, and Asia Foundation

A-3: Detail of Non-Project Loans and Grants, 1336-1343

		1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343 Budget
Commodity import quantities									
U.S. :	**Wheat (tons)**	39,975a/	37,789b/	48,373	-	32,422	6,786	55,557	89,000c/
	Motor vehicles (number)1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100c/
U.S.S.R.:	**Wheat (tons)**	-	-	39,990	49,853	-	-	24,345	-
	Sugar (000 tons)	-	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Petrol (aviation gas & diesel oil) (000 tons)	-	9.9	10.8	5.4	14.4	13.5	13.5	20.0
	Vegetable oil (tons)	-	-	535	1,650	1,080	-	-	
	Motor vehicles (number)1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	100c/	n.a.
	Cement (000 tons)	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
Balance of payments effects (000 $)2/									
U.S. :	**Wheat**	3,805c/	3,607	6,271	-	4,306	880	5,222	8,500c/
	Motor vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
	Total U.S. commodities	3,805	3,607	6,271	-	4,306	880	5,222	10,500
	Fruit lift	-	-	-	-	-	845	-	-
	Total U.S.	3,805	3,607	6,271	-	4,306	1,725	5,222	10,500
U.S.S.R.:	**Wheat**	-	-	3,279	4,087	-	-	2,085	-
	Sugar	-	1,350	1,143	1,148	1,148	) 1,889	) 2,235	) 2,900
	Petrol	-	604	558	287	754	)	)	)
	Motor vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000c/	)
	Cement	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	
	Vegetable oil	-	-	179	555	384	-	-	-
	Unspecified3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,670	
	Total U.S.S.R. commodities	-	1,954	5,159	6,077	2,286	1,889	9,320	2,900
FRG :	Unspecified4/c/	-	-	-	-	-	-		890
	Total all sources	3,805	5,561	11,430	6,077	6,592	3,614	14,542	14,290

a/ Silo figure. Ministry of Trade reports no U.S. wheat imports in this year.
b/ Silo figure. Differs slightly from Ministry of Trade figure for this year.
c/ Estimated.
1/ Estimated according to average import value in Ministry of Trade Statistics.
2/ According to import statistics of the Ministry of Trade. Partially estimated.
3/ Represents an open line of credit applied against the total of commercial account imports.
4/ The Federal Republic of Germany has agreed to furnish credits available for unspecified imports of German origin equal to two-thirds the local costs and projects undertaken with German project aid.

A-3: Detail of Non-Project Loans and Grants, 1336-1343 (cont'd)
(thousands of afghanis)

Proceeds to the budget		1336/37	1337/38	1338/39	1339/40	1340 second half	1341	1342	1343 budget
Increase in ordinary reven.s (categories 100-800):c/									
U.S.S.R.:	Wheat	-	-	93,377	116,468	-	-	58,500	-
	Motor vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,900	-
	Sugar	53,370	71,872	23,220	68,644	-	154,000	154,000	-
	Petrol			91,827		-			-
	Vegetable oil	-	-	25,245	-	-	-	-	-
	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,000	-
Total		53,370	71,872	233,669	185,112	-	154,000	427,500	-
Decrease in budget expenditures:									
U.S.S.R.:	Cement	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000c/	-
Increase in other revenues:									
U.S. :	Wheat fund	60,000c/	80,900	113,300	-	104,000	37,157	164,717	330,000
	Motor vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Fruit lift fund	-	-	-	-	-	14,193	18,167	-
U.S.S.R.:	Sugar	63,653	55,627	-	101,627	-	-	-	130,000
	Petrol			-		-	-	-	
	Motor vehicles	4,632d/	12,722	-	103,221	-	-	-	
FRG :	Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
Total other revenues		128,285	149,249	113,300	204,848	104,000	51,350	182,884	500,000
Total budget proceeds		181,655	221.121	346,969	389,960	104,000	205,350	625,384	500,000

c/ Estimated
d/ Represents increase in price of vehicles earmarked for development, although there were no foreign loans and grants involved.

A-[illegible] Expenditures by Agency

	1336/37			1337/38			1338/39			1339/40		
	Ordinary	Development	Total	Ordinary	Development	Total	Ordinary	Development	Total	Ordinary	Development	Total
1. Ministry of Court	16,515		16,515	17,184		17,184	18,544		18,544	[illegible]		[illegible]
2. National Assembly	6,033		6,033	10,124		10,124	8,188		8,188	9,870		[illegible]
3. Senate	434		434	431		431	403		403	[illegible]		[illegible]
4. Prime Ministry	11,180		11,180	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	16,691		16,691
5. Defense	318,549		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
6. Foreign Affairs	19,663		19,663	[illegible]		[illegible]	26,760		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
7. Interior, civil	) 91,173		) 91,173	) 95,181		) 95,181	23,658		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
8. Interior, security	)		)	)		)	64,318		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
9. Justice	5,746		5,746	7,402		7,402	8,266		8,266	[illegible]		[illegible]
10. Finance-foreign debt service	139,666		139,666	173,543		173,543	179,470		179,470	[illegible]		[illegible]
Finance - other	68,156	5,000	73,156	76,123		76,123	46,544	2,600	49,144	[illegible]	14,500	[illegible]
11. Education	72,228	29,549	101,777	[illegible]	[illegible]	109,110	113,696	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	69,600	[illegible]
12. Public Health	21,610	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16,300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13. Communications	27,953	12,760	40,713	[illegible]	16,569	48,600	[illegible]	17,800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14. Public Works	88,368	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	178,015	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15. Agriculture	13,500	7,461	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19,600	[illegible]	47,116	[illegible]	[illegible]
16. Mines & Industries	11,011	43,294	54,305	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17. Planning	929		929	8,748		8,748	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
18. Press	13,409		13,409	15,398		15,398	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19. Commerce	5,314	5,416	10,730	4,833	17,631	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
20. Tribal Affairs	24,793		24,793	37,168		37,168	41,120		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
21. Kabul University	9,379	[illegible]	22,115	19,264	8,766	28,030	20,690	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	83,800	[illegible]
22. Health Institutions	[illegible]	1,626	12,866	14,787	620	15,407	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,319	3,100	[illegible]
23. Faculty of Medicine	6,060	1,873	7,933	7,260		7,260	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,371	900	[illegible]
24. Olympic	470		470	681		681	1,214		[illegible]	1,610		1,610
25. Civil Aviation	11,936	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18,452	84,700	[illegible]
26. Transport	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	4,487		[illegible]	14,644		[illegible]
27. Helmand Valley Authority		91,462	91,462		70,217	[illegible]		61,557	[illegible]	61,500	78,761	[illegible]
28. Rural Development								[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
29. Cartography							9,191		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Total	1,007,354	373,709	1,381,063	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A-4: Expenditures by Agency (cont'd)

	1340 (Second Half)			1341			1342 (Preliminary)			1343 (budget)		
	Ordinary	Development	Total	Ordinary	Development	Total	Ordinary	Development	Total	Ordinary	Development	Total
1. Ministry of Court	10,466		10,466	20,947		20,947	23,988		23,988	23,312		23,312
2. National Assembly	5,131		5,131	13,973		13,973	13,025		13,025	15,979		15,979
3. Senate	189		189	610		610	487		487	577		577
4. Prime Ministry	8,486		8,486	19,542	452	19,995	23,391		23,391	21,690		21,690
5. Defense	253,074		253,074	593,659		593,659	598,317		598,317	566,880		566,880
6. Foreign Affairs	20,336		20,336	84,592		84,592	65,887		65,887	72,110		72,110
7. Interior, Civil	(11,831		11,831	(31,044		31,044	(37,010		37,010	45,684		45,684
8. Interior, Security	(43,939		43,939	(99,752		99,752	(112,786		112,786	97,120		97,120
9. Justice	5,655		5,655	12,973		12,973	17,225		17,225	63,419		63,419
10. Finance-foreign debt service	132,834		132,834	257,603	--	257,603	511,788		511,788	401,000		401,000
Finance - other	45,165		45,165	126,775	5,247	132,022	155,608	50,783	206,391	123,258	92,733	215,991
11. Education	56,820	15,105	71,925	166,885	37,646	204,530	212,198	53,733	265,931	200,320	111,868	312,188
12. Public Health	10,537	20,000	30,537	47,717	17,484	65,201	62,215	10,877	73,092	69,196	20,000	89,196
13. Communications	13,562	4,400	17,962	33,098	8,869	41,966	34,129	4,590	38,719	36,465	53,392	89,857
14. Public Works	76,708	263,887	340,595	53,144	791,081	844,225	52,940	773,602	826,542	96,514	825,000	921,514
15. Agriculture	23,826	24,000	47,826	44,590	32,443	77,033	40,556	37,799	78,355	52,018	65,000	117,018
16. Mines & Industries	51,920	97,920	149,840	41,539	367,324	408,862	50,082	438,071	488,153	50,880	460,000	510,880
17. Planning	4,752		4,752	10,005		10,005	20,209		20,209	19,730	--	19,730
18. Press	14,010	8,275	22,285	23,727	10,158	33,885	38,888	77,541	116,429	22,831	85,984	108,815
19. Commerce	2,661		2,661	8,060		8,060	12,719		12,719	11,146	500	11,646
20. Tribal Affairs	12,716		12,716	20,800		20,800	24,780		24,780	24,960		24,960
21. Kabul University	10,000	18,402	28,402	39,097	41,985	81,081	59,008	34,449	93,457	60,160	29,547	89,707
22. Health Institution	8,604	1,493	10,097	24,850	795	25,645	27,736	7,828	35,564	27,840	5,894	33,734
23. Faculty of Medicine	3,263	533	3,796	9,283	1,299	10,582	10,527	1,987	12,514	13,600	2,690	16,290
24. Olympic	425		425	2,092		2,092	2,658		2,658	2,400		2,400
25. Civil Aviation	17,037	40,000	57,037	16,008	44,032	60,039	22,127	5,839	27,966	28,720	10,290	39,010
26. Transport	7,855		7,855	3,657		3,657	4,229		4,229	4,310		4,310
27. Helmand Valley Authority 1/	21,304	20,000	41,304	37,217	69,066	106,283	31,566	79,244	110,810	33,100	60,000	93,100
28. Rural Development	--	6,143	6,143		14,338	14,338	--	18,031	18,031		20,312	20,312
29. Cartography	4,753		4,753	6,266		6,266	5,889	2,976	8,865	6,754	2,953	9,707
30. Water and Soil Research Dept.							513	6,370	6,883	1,300	13,162	14,462
Salary increase, contingencies and special subsidies										187,241	55,000	242,241
	877,860	520,156	1,398,017	1,849,503	1,442,219	3,291,723	2,272,481	1,603,720	3,876,201	2,380,524	1,914,326	4,294,850

1/ Including Kabul office of HVA.

A-5: Detail of Expenditure by Agency and Major Object, [illegible]
Ordinary and Development Combined
(thousands of afghanis)

		100 Personal Services	200 Other Services	300 Supplies & Materials	400 Equipment	500 Property	600 Pensions & Contributions	700 Foreign Debt Service	800 Advances & Investments	Unallo- cated	TOTAL
1.	Ministry of Court	5,264	4,757	8,558	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,580
2.	National Assembly	6,573	697	126	292	499	-	-	-	-	8,188
3.	Senate	330	38	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	403
4.	Prime Ministry	10,156	1,324	1,991	470	-	-	-	1,000	-	14,942
5.	National Defense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	437,954	437,954
6.	Foreign Affairs	11,145	10,729	303	1,682	1,933	987	-	-	-	26,780
7.	Interior (Civil)	12,014	1,737	6,965	2,668	100	174	-	-	-	23,658
8.	Interior (Police)	45,289	2,654	34,768	1,475	92	41	-	-	-	84,318
9.	Justice	5,923	406	1,822	71	54	10	-	-	-	8,286
10.	Finance	24,643	8,892	14,229	2,112	544	41,607	179,470	7,166	-	278,664
11.	Education	61,668	10,658	29,908	8,420	29,984	442	-	1,018	-	142,098
12.	Health	11,135	6,054	12,295	23	16,286	7,392	-	-	-	53,185
13.	Communications	18,149	9,710	10,188	17,359	384	-	-	-	-	55,790
14.	Public Works	26,470	1,314	38,729	188	377,911	-	-	-	-	444,612
15.	Agriculture	22,321	6,111	13,633	7,548	12,088	1,287	-	-	-	62,988
16.	Mines & Industries	5,384	12,172	5,606	82,405	30,785	2,000	-	-	-	138,353
17.	Planning	1,244	548	274	449	-	7,484	-	-	-	9,998
18.	Commerce	4,893	1,744	735	434	336	-	-	-	-	8,142
19.	Press and Information	4,042	5,532	9,749	72	5,529	5,780	-	-	-	30,705
20.	Tribal Affairs	34,825	312	1,894	298	2,664	1,127	-	-	-	41,120
21.	Kabul University	11,608	4,520	4,402	1,783	15,297	180	-	-	-	37,790
22.	Health Institutions	4,967	1,099	11,073	1,739	74	30	-	-	-	18,982
23.	Faculty of Medicine	5,271	829	1,182	1,058	-	4	-	-	-	8,343
24.	Olympic Department	257	660	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,214
25.	Civil Aviation Authority	8,049	8,901	3,305	669	36,995	2,147	-	-	-	60,066
26.	General Transport Department	1,690	320	2,137	340	-	-	-	-	-	4,487
27.	Helmand Valley Authority	14,791	1,548	8,255	3,365	33,597	-	-	-	-	61,557
28.	Rural Development	4,263	1,465	4,347	57	-	26	-	-	-	10,158
29.	Cartographic Institute	1,124	152	5,982	933	-	-	-	-	-	8,191
	TOTAL	363,488	104,883	232,716	135,984	565,152	70,718	179,470	9,186	437,954	2,099,551

A-5: Detail of Expenditure by Agency and Major Object, [illegible]

Ordinary and Development Combined

(thousands of afghanis)

		100 Personal Services	200 Other Services	300 Supplies & Materials	400 Equipment	500 Property	600 Pensions & Contributions	700 Foreign Debt Service	800 Advances & Investments	Unallo-cated	TOTAL
1.	Ministry of Court	5,485	4,920	8,563	1,041	-	-	-	-	-	20,010
2.	National Assembly	8,327	859	204	480	-	-	-	-	-	9,870
3.	Senate	365	37	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	428
4.	Prime Ministry	12,814	1,064	1,816	997	-	-	-	-	-	16,691
5.	National Defense									552,804	552,804
6.	Foreign Affairs	17,761	15,647	328	3,692	9,102	1,235	-	-	-	47,965
7.	Interior (Civil)	14,023	1,053	6,584	3,134	70	128	-	-	-	24,992
8.	Interior (Police)	49,220	2,494	33,183	2,057	128	21	-	-	-	87,103
9.	Justice	7,286	519	2,687	214	-	-	-	-	-	10,704
10.	Finance	28,856	9,563	7,943	6,602	7,876	50,313	183,077	7,152	-	301,382
11.	Education	73,542	10,973	25,726	8,968	60,611	1,706	-	10,253	-	191,779
12.	Health	13,350	6,551	7,716	244	62,466	5,664	-	-	-	95,993
13.	Communications	15,912	7,862	8,544	10,150	-	640	-	-	-	43,109
14.	Public Works	22,943	1,989	15,031	12,507	841,812	-	-	-	-	894,282
15.	Agriculture	26,419	5,657	12,193	4,408	19,244	2,896	-	-	-	70,818
16.	Mines & Industries	16,280	10,587	15,692	178,511	4,717	45	-	-	-	225,833
17.	Planning	1,786	4,495	270	447	-	7,384	-	-	-	14,384
18.	Commerce	4,324	759	418	305	-	-	-	-	-	5,806
19.	Press and Information	6,758	6,979	6,348	3,552	65,235	6,002	-	-	-	94,873
20.	Tribal Affairs	39,440	252	1,625	470	2,043	386	-	-	-	44,216
21.	Kabul University	13,663	4,204	4,594	1,682	82,144	1,321	-	-	-	107,609
22.	Health Institutions	5,764	1,464	10,019	2,267	880	25	-	-	-	20,419
23.	Faculty of Medicine	5,807	318	1,525	877	-	745	-	-	-	9,271
24.	Olympic Department	325	634	351	300	-	-	-	-	-	1,610
25.	Civil Aviation Authority	7,102	1,992	7,157	3,628	81,130	2,142	-	-	-	103,152
26.	General Transport Department	2,073	10,393	242	77	1,910	-	-	-	-	14,694
27.	Helmand Valley Authority	15,126	3,379	8,017	2,058	50,121	60	-	-	-	78,761
28.	Rural Development	5,264	997	5,215	250	-	-	-	-	-	11,726
29.	Cartographic Institute	1,406	290	1,231	2,233	2,307	61	-	-	-	7,528
	TOTAL	421,422	115,931	193,244	251,353	1,291,795	80,778	183,077	17,406	552,804	3,107,810

A-5[illegible] [illegible] Expenditure by Agency and [illegible]

Ordinary and Development Budgets

(in millions of Afghanis)

	100 Personal Services	200 Other Services	300 Supplies & Materials	400 Equipment	500 Property	600 Pensions & Contributions	700 Foreign Debt Service	800 Advances & Investments	Unallocated	TOTAL
1. Ministry of Court	[illegible],501	[illegible]	4,300	1,030	-	-	-	[illegible]	-	10,46[illegible]
2. National Assembly	4,14[illegible]	[illegible]	107	464	49	-	-	-	-	5,131
3. Senate	163	18	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-	186
4. Prime Ministry	6,132	4[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible],486
5. National Defense		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253,074	253,774
6. Foreign Affairs	6,016	6,491	164	448	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]7,[illegible]46
7. Interior (Civil)	7,366	507	2,780	[illegible]	-	7[illegible]	-	15	-	11,831
8. Interior (Police)	23,764	1,425	17,181	1,060	331	94	-	85	-	43,939
9. Justice	3,768	234	1,450	149	30	-	-	24	-	5,655
10. Finance	15,537	4,307	10,345	455	2,989	11,453	132,834	79	-	177,999
11. Education	39,053	4,365	12,561	2,564	11,723	1,262	-	397	-	71,925
12. Health	7,379	2,857	4,218	5,045	8,435	2,556	-	47	-	30,537
13. Communications	7,913	3,793	1,621	4,386	-	249	-	-	-	17,962
14. Public Works	12,368	1,277	6,419	570	319,961	-	-	-	-	340,595
15. Agriculture	13,343	3,095	21,717	3,366	5,204	1,081	-	20	-	47,826
16. Mines & Industries	6,788	6,371	9,106	123,754	2,674	1,132	-	15	-	149,840
17. Planning	731	628	166	67	-	3,121	-	40	-	4,752
18. Commerce	2,087	331	169	73	-	-	-	-	-	2,661
19. Press and Information	3,770	3,344	346	-	10,318	4,403	-	104	-	22,285
20. Tribal Affairs	10,705	112	687	90	991	131	-	-	-	12,716
21. Kabul University	7,491	2,081	2,234	570	15,269	757	-	-	-	28,402
22. Health Institutions	2,926	671	4,572	1,363	500	-	-	65	-	10,097
23. Faculty of Medicine	2,526	114	578	241	-	336	-	-	-	3,796
24. Olympic Department	145	104	141	35	-	-	-	-	-	425
25. Civil Aviation Authority	3,616	884	3,564	1,627	46,549	796	-	-	-	57,037
26. General Transport Department	1,063	6,613	116	49	-	-	-	15	-	7,855
27. Helmand Valley Authority	9,391	1,859	4,484	6,841	18,684	44	-	-	-	41,304
28. Rural Development	3,052	477	1,019	455	1,134	-	-	5	-	6,143
29. Cartographic Institute	764	298	781	398	2,490	22	-	-	-	4,753
TOTAL	207,173	55,688	111,912	156,322	451,846	27,580	132,834	1,587	253,074	1,398,017

A-5: Detail of Expenditure by Agency and Major Object, 1341
Ordinary and Development Combined
(thousands of afghanis)

	100 Personal Services	200 Other Services	300 Parts, Supplies & Materials	400 Equipment	500 Property	600 Pensions & Contributions	700 Foreign debt Service	800 Advances & Investments	Unallocated	TOTAL
1. Ministry of Court	5,997	5,120	8,763	1,022	-	-	--	45	-	20,947
2. National Assembly	9,974	1,279	272	1,290	1,143	-	-	15	-	13,973
3. Senate	398	37	17	148	-	-	-	10	-	610
4. Prime Ministry	15,123	660	2,035	1,870	-	5	-	302	-	19,995
5. National Defense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	593,659	593,659
6. Foreign Affairs	18,546	15,289	402	2,915	46,131	1,139	-	170	-	84,592
7. Interior (Civil)	19,875	1,636	6,221	3,149	-	53	-	110	-	31,044
8. Interior (Police)	58,841	3,492	30,433	5,810	190	711	-	275	-	99,752
9. stice	10,327	347	1,986	224	7	-	-	82	-	12,973
10. Finance	39,541	6,528	12,547	4,749	4,598	29,829	257,603	34,229	-	389,625
11. Education	110,458	10,380	42,118	5,851	31,795	2,853	-	1,076	-	204,530
12. Health	18,441	8,426	13,985	4,804	12,680	6,750	-	115	-	65,201
13. Communication	20,085	6,768	3,097	11,308	-	653	-	55	-	41,966
14. Public Works	25,344	1,527	17,451	214	799,600	-	-	90	-	844,225
15. Agriculture	35,080	6,367	13,991	9,760	11,619	216	-	-	-	77,033
16. Mines & Industries	15,665	7,212	13,107	368,597	2,850	1,309	-	122	-	408,862
17. Planning	2,117	970	427	379	-	6,082	-	30	-	10,005
18. Commerce	5,436	1,365	442	802	-	-	-	15	-	8,060
19. Press and Information	8,435	5,056	1,110	-	9,466	8,531	-	1,286	-	33,885
20. Tribal Affairs	17,027	213	1,492	568	1,052	379	-	70	-	20,800
21. Kabul University	20,252	8,079	9,163	4,968	37,016	1,397	-	205	-	81,081
22. Health Institutions	8,228	1,760	14,727	795	-	23	-	112	-	25,645
23. Faculty of Medicine	6,240	464	1,612	1,599	-	577	-	90	-	10,582
24. Olympic Department	467	947	551	108	-	9	-	10	-	2,092
25. Civil Aviation Authority	9,793	2,132	4,587	536	40,768	2,178	-	45	-	60,039
26. General Transport Department	2,847	267	314	118	70	41	-	-	-	3,657
27. Helmand Valley Authority	19,895	2,839	10,570	5,882	66,542	106	-	-	-	105,833
28. Rural Development	7,888	1,611	3,430	503	849	-	-	57	-	14,338
29. Cartographic Institute	2,390	498	1,764	753	650	111	-	100	-	6,266
30. Helmand Valley Authority, Kabul	312	115	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	450
	515,023	101,384	216,637	438,722	1,067,026	62,252	257,603	38,716	593,659	3,291,723

A-6: Money Supply, End of Hoot, 1337

(thousands of afghanis)

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2"></th><th rowspan="2">Treasury</th><th colspan="2">Da Afghanistan Bank</th><th rowspan="2">National Bank</th><th rowspan="2">Pashtany Commercial Bank</th><th rowspan="2">TOTAL</th></tr>
<tr><th>Branches</th><th>Head Office</th></tr>
<tr><td>1. Banknotes Issued</td><td></td><td colspan="2">2,339,900</td><td></td><td></td><td>2,339,900</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Banknotes Held 1/</td><td></td><td colspan="2">526,300</td><td>55,071</td><td>34,900</td><td>616,271</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Banknotes in circulation (1 - 2)</td><td></td><td colspan="2">--</td><td>--</td><td>--</td><td>1,723,629</td></tr>
<tr><td>4. Coins Issued 2/</td><td>61,884</td><td colspan="2">--</td><td>--</td><td>--</td><td>61,884</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. Coins Held</td><td></td><td colspan="2">15,800</td><td>81</td><td>3</td><td>15,884</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. Coins in Circulation (4 - 5)</td><td></td><td colspan="2">--</td><td>--</td><td>--</td><td>46,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>7. Private Demand Deposits 3/</td><td></td><td colspan="2">202,400</td><td>98,010</td><td>29,443</td><td>329,853</td></tr>
<tr><td>8. Money Supply (3 + 6 + 7)</td><td></td><td colspan="2">--</td><td>--</td><td>--</td><td>2,099,482</td></tr>
</table>

1/ Including worn-out notes still under the Bank's control and banknotes in transit to and from the branches.

2/ Amount outstanding at end of 1340 - March 21, 1962

3/ Excluding deposits by the Government, Government Enterprises and Financial Institutions (Investment Banks). Also excluded are deposits denominated in foreign exchange.

A-6: Money Supply, End of Hoot, 1338
(thousands of afghanis)

	Treasury	Da Afghanistan Bank Branches Head Office	National Bank	Pashtany Commercial Bank	TOTAL
1. **Banknotes Issued**	--	2,339,900	--	--	2,339,900
2. **Banknotes Held** [1/]	--	439,300	45,395	24,238	508,933
3. **Banknotes in Circulation (1 - 2)**	--	--	--	--	1,830,967
4. **Coins Issued** [2/]	61,884	--	--	--	61,884
5. **Coins Held**	--	17,400	101	1	17,502
6. **Coins in Circulation (4 - 5)**	--	--	--	--	44,382
7. **Private Demand Deposits** [3/]	--	200,800	116,913	36,613	354,326
8. **Money Supply (3 + 6 + 7)**	--	--	--	--	2,229,675

[1/] Including worn-out notes still under the Bank's control and banknotes in transit to and from the branches

[2/] Amount outstanding at end of 1340 March 21, 1962

[3/] Excluding deposits by the Government, Government Enterprises and Financial Institutions (Investment Banks) Also excluded are deposits denominated in foreign exchange.

A-6: Money Supply, End of Hoot, 1339
(thousands of afghanis).

	Treasury	Da Afghanistan Bank Branches	Da Afghanistan Bank Head Office	National Bank	Pashtany Commercial Bank	TOTAL
1. **Banknotes Issued**	--		2,399,800	--		2,399,800
2. **Banknotes Held** 1/	--		221,200	57,880	15,952	295,032
3. **Banknotes in Circulation (1 - 2)**	--		--	--		2,104,768
4. **Coins Issued** 2/	44,051		--	--	--	44,051
5. **Coins Held**	--		16,992	137	1	17,129
6. **Coins in Circulation (4 - 5)**	--		--	--	--	26,921
7. **Private Demand Deposits** 3/	--		85,798	114,229	21,506	221,533
8. **Money Supply (3 + 6 + 7)**	--		--	--	--	2,353,222

1/ Including worn-out notes still under the Bank's control and banknotes in transit to and from the branches.
2/ Amount outstanding at end of 1340 March 2', 1962
3/ Excluding deposits by the Government, Government Enterprises and Financial Institutions (Investment Banks). Also excluded are deposits denominated in foreign exchange.

A-6: Money Supply, End of Hoot, 1340
(thousands of afghanis)

	Treasury	Da Afghanistan Bank Branches	Da Afghanistan Bank Head Office	National Bank	Pashtany Commercial Bank	TOTAL
1. Banknotes Issued	--	--	3,049,800	--	--	3,049,800
2. Banknotes Held 1/	--	--	365,800	67,234	70,970	504,004
3. Banknotes in Circulation (1 - 2)	--	--	--	--	--	2,545,796
4. Coins Issued 2/	45,982	--	--	--	--	45,982
5. Coins Held	--	173	16,777	116	3	17,069
6. Coins in Circulation (4 - 5)	--	--	--	--	--	28,913
7. Private Demand Deposits 3/	--	26,581	114,008	133,615	57,061	331,265
8. Money Supply (3 + 6 + 7)	--	--	--	--	--	2,905,974

1/ Including worn-out notes still under the Bank's control and banknotes in transit to and from the branches.
2/ Amount outstanding at end of 1340 March 21, 1962
3/ Excluding deposits by the Government, Government Enterprises and Financial Institutions (Investment Banks). Also excluded are deposits denominated in foreign exchange.

A-6: Money Supply, End of Hoot, 1341
(thousands of afghanis)

	Treasury	Da Afghanistan Bank		National Bank	Pashtany Commercial Bank	TOTAL
		Branches	Head Office			
1. Banknotes Issued	--	4,249,8[illegible]				[illegible]
2. Banknotes Held 1/	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	108,479	43,721	[illegible]
3. Banknotes in Circulation (1 - 2)	--					[illegible]
4. Coins Issued 2/	83,745					83,745
5. Coins Held	-	12,100	14,899	136		27,144
6. Coins in Circulation (4 - 5)	--	--	--	--	--	56,601
7. Private Demand Deposits 3/	--	49,059	203,347	200,691	133,416	586,512
8. Money Supply (3 + 6 + 7)	--	--	--	--	--	3,719,729

1/ Including worn-out notes still under the Bank's control and banknotes in transit to and from the branches.
2/ Amount outstanding at end of 1340 March 21, 1962
3/ Excluding deposits by the Government, Government Enterprises and Financial Institutions (Investment Banks). Also excluded are deposits denominated in foreign exchange.

A-6: Money Supply, End of Hoot, [illegible]
(thousands of afghanis)

	Treasury	Da Afghanistan Bank		National Bank	Pashtany Commercial Bank	TOTAL
		Branches	Head Office			
1. Banknotes Issued	--	--	4,549,800	--	--	4,549,800
2. Banknotes Held 1/	--	233,089	272,844	137,177	106,732	750,142
3. Banknotes in Circulation (1 - 2)		--	--	--	--	3,799,659
4. Coins Issued 2/	100,957	--	--	--	--	100,957
5. Coins Held	--	21,447	19,804	195	7	41,453
6. Coins in Circulation (4 - 5)	--	--	--	--	--	59,504
7. Private Demand Deposits 3/	--	49,059	278,734	274,478	130,705	732,976
8. Money Supply (3 + 6 + 7)	--	--	--	--	--	4,592,139

1/ Including worn-out notes still under the Bank's control and banknotes in transit to and from the branches.
2/ Amount outstanding at end of 1340 March 21, 1962
3/ Excluding deposits by the Government, Government Enterprises and Financial Institutions (Investment Banks).
Also excluded are deposits denominated in foreign exchange.

A-7: Derivation of Money Supply
(thousands of afghanis)

	1330 3/21/52	1331 3/21/53	1332 3/21/54	1333 3/21/55	1334 3/21/56	1335 3/21/57	1336 3/21/58	1337 3/21/59	1338 3/21/60	1339 3/21/61	1340 3/21/62	1341 3/21/63	1342 3/21/64
Bank notes issued Da Afghanistan Bank	1,083.8	1,133.8	1,133.8	1,582.4	1,924.8	2,199.8	2,259.8	2,339.9	2,339.9	2,399.8	3,049.8	4,249.8	4,549.8
Plus coins issued	20.0	28.7	33.6	36.7	36.7	36.7	39.0	61.9	61.9	44.1	46.0	83.7	101.0
Sub-total	1,103.8	1,162.5	1,167.4	1,619.1	1,961.5	2,236.5	2,298.8	2,401.8	2,401.8	2,443.9	3,095.8	4,333.5	4,650.8
Less:													
Coins held by the Banking System	0.7	4.9	8.6	9.3	6.5	5.8	3.6	15.9	17.5	17.1	17.1	27.1	41.5
Bank notes held by Commercial Banks	163.1	180.1	169.4	417.3	481.5	471.1	405.8	616.3	508.9	295.0	504.0	1,172.2	750.1
Equals:													
Notes & coins in circulation	940.0	977.5	989,4	1,192.5	1,473.5	1,759.6	1,889.4	1,770.6	1,876.4	2,131.8	2;574.7	3,134.2	3,859.2
Plus:													
Private demand deposits (excluding demand deposits in foreign exchange)	110.3	178.0	155.4	431.1	525.1	535.5	311.4	329.9	354.3	221.5	331.3	586.5	733.0
Equals total money supply	1,050.3	1,155.5	1,144.8	1,623.6	1,998.6	2,295.1	2,200.8	2,100.5	2,230.7	2,353.3	2,906.0	3,720.7	4,592.2

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

A-8: Coins Issued and Outstanding
(thousands of afghanis)

YEAR	Amount Issued						Outstanding at end of year
	25 Pul	50 Pul	1 Afghani	2 Afghani	5 Afghani	TOTAL	
1330	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,000[1]
1331	1,186	7,514	--	--	--	8,700	28,700
1332	550	4,378	--	--	--	4,928	33,628
1333	--	3,098	--	--	--	3,098	36,726
1334	--	--	--	--	--	--	36,726
1335	--	--	--	--	--	--	36,726
1336	2,233	--	--	--	--	2,233	38,959
1337	4,050	--	--	7,600	11,275	22,925	61,884
1338	--	--	--	--	--	--	61,884
1339	1,042	--	--	-7,600	-11,275	-17,833	44,051
1340	1,441	490	--	--	--	1,931	45,982
1341	150	1,553	--	36,060	--	37,763	83,745
1342	--	--	6,056	1,116	10,040	17,212	100,957

1/ Estimated

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

A-9: Demand Deposits at Commercial Banks
(millions of afghanis)

	Payable in Afghanis					Payable in Foreign Exchange				
	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341
Da Afghanistan Bank										
Private sector	202.4	200.8	85.8	140.6	252.4	[illegible]	424.9	51.2	40.3	49.9
Government sector	360.6	450.1	182.9	438.1	485.[illegible]			78.9	24.1	36.[illegible]
Government enterprise	151.3	131.0	672.1	279.1	543.4			8.9	7.7	10.[illegible]
Other commercial banks	73.9	89.9	51.9	96.2	156.4			169.9	1.7	[illegible]
Non-bank financial institutions			78.7	7.1	21.2			.5		15.[illegible]
Bank Mille										
Private sector	98.0	116.9	114.2	133.6	200.7					
Government sector	0.5	0.3	0.3	2.1	1.8					
Government enterprises	10.8	14.2	34.3	32.1	27.4					
Other commercial banks										
Non-bank financial institutions	1.8	0.8	4.5	2.3	5.0					
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank										
Private sector	29.4	36.6	21.5	57.1	133.4	1.6	3.2	4.6	3.0	2.5
Government sector	1.0	0.1	1.7	3.3	1.1	0.1				
Government enterprises	9.2	19.6	30.3	50.7	44.4	0.1	2.8	0.2	0.4	0.8
Other commercial banks	0.1				0.2					
Non-bank financial institutions										

A-10: Time Deposits at Commercial Banks
(millions of afghanis)

	Payable in Afghanis					Payable in Foreign Exchange				
	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341
Da Afghanistan Bank										
Private sector	168.3	95.3	107.9	155.9	84.1	-	-	-	-	-
Government sector	26.3	48.3	65.8	37.3	49.4	-	-	-	-	-
Government enterprises	2.8	7.8	5.1	4.2	12.6	-	-	-	-	-
Other commercial banks	4.8	7.2	0.6	3.4	2.4	-	-	-	-	-
Non-bank financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank Mille										
Private sector	9.1	12.1	14.9	14.7	28.8	-	-	-	-	-
Government sector	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.8	1.4	-	-	-	-	-
Government enterprises	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.4	16.2	-	-	-	-	-
Other commercial banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-bank financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank										
Private sector	26.0	16.2	15.0	48.8	54.0	23.6	15.1	9.1	6.4	3.5
Government sector	19.7	24.6	72.4	40.3	42.1	-	-	-	-	-
Government enterprises	6.1	17.3	47.0	35.6	68.0	-	-	-	-	-
Other commercial banks	2.1	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-bank financial institutions	-	-	-	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-

A-11: Aggregate Position of Deposit Banks, 1337-1341
(millions of afghanis)

	Da Afghanistan Bank					Pashtany Tejaraty Bank					Bank Millie				
	30 Hoot 1337 (1958/59)	30 Hoot 1338 (1959/60)	30 Hoot 1339 (1960/61)	30 Hoot 1340 (1961/62)	30 Hoot 1341 (1962/63)	30 Hoot 1337 (1958/59)	30 Hoot 1338 (1959/60)	30 Hoot 1339 (1960/61)	30 Hoot 1340 (1961/62)	30 Hoot 1341 (1962/63)	30 Hoot 1337 (1958/59)	30 Hoot 1338 (1959/60)	30 Hoot 1339 (1960/61)	30 Hoot 1340 (1961/62)	30 Hoot 1341 (1962/63)
ASSETS:															
Gold	828.7	828.9	829.1	829.8	829.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver	149.4	149.4	149.5	149.5	149.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange	761.4	734.8	600.8	430.4	480.7	54.5	62.9	48.3	42.9	49.5	67.4	68.3	69.4	68.8	57.2
Cash				727.5	1,802.9	40.7	40.3	46.1	141.9	151.6	86.7	89.0	75.4	77.9	148.8
Inter-bank deposits and claims on other financial institutions	294.2	246.4	277.1	387.4	332.7	1.3	0.2	3.9	8.7	4.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6
Claims on Government and other official entities	1,040.1	3,049.4	4,656.6	6,239.9	7,176.7	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Claims on other private sector	835.3	911.4	924.0	800.1	839.2	222.0	255.6	300.8	355.2	360.6	648.4	648.6	685.4	743.4	770.4
Exchange rate differential	-	-	-	-	-	32.6	-	0.5	42.4	55.7	-	-	-	9.2	-
Other assets	41.0	5.5	18.7	27.7	7.9	11.4	21.0	105.5	96.6	184.9	133.0	138.3	148.6	104.2	128.2
Total	3,950.5	5,925.8	7 455.8	9,592.3	11,619.5	366.9	384.4	509.2	691.8	811.1	960.7	967.9	1,002.5	1,027.2	1,129.3
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL:															
Bank notes issued	1,892.3	1,904.9	2,182.9	3,398.9	5,016.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demand deposits	877.2	1,296.7	1,380.9	1,474.4	1,828.7	40.5	62.3	59.3	121.1	170.8	111.1	132.2	153.6	-	-
Time and other deposits	202.2	158.6	179.4	200.1	148.7	77.5	81.7	143.5	143.9	164.1	10.2	13.1	15.3	68.8	57.2
Foreign liabilities	457.4	2,061.2	2,055.4	3,790.9	3,977.8	-	-	-	33.1	43.8	-	-	-	77.9	148.8
Credit from Government and Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	74.4	35.0	5.0	37.7	7.0	-	-	-	23.6	23.6
Capital	240.0	240.0	240.0	240.0	24C 0	130.0	140.7	210.8	219.4	224.8	500.3	500.3	500.3	0.1	0.1
Reserves	81.9	83.8	86.8	86.8	86.8	10.6	15.6	21.4	28.8	50.2	130.6	130.6	194.9		
Undistributed profits	113.3	78.8	137.7	274.4	100.7	16.3	19.5	27.1	41.0	49.0	83.4	58.6	64.0	9.2	
Foreign exchange differential	-	-	943.8	-	-	-	12.1	-	39.0	46.7	9.2	9.1	9.4		
Other liabilities	86.2	101.8	248.9	157.3	220.0	17.6	17.5	42.1	29.1	54.4	115.9	124.0	65.0	104.2	128.2
Total	3,950.5	5,925.8	7,455.8	9,592.3	11,619.5	366.9	384.4	509.2	691.8	811.1	960.7	967.9	1,002.5	1,027.2	1,129.3

A-[illegible] Foreign Exchange Revenues of the Afghanistan Bank, 1341-1342
(thousand U.S. dollars)

Month	Karakul 1341	Karakul 1342	Wool 1341	Wool 1342	Multilateral Area Cotton 1341	Cotton 1342	Sheep & Goat Skins 1341	Sheep & Goat Skins 1342	Casings 1341	Casings 1342	Carpets 1341	Carpets 1342	Miscellaneous 1341	Miscellaneous 1342	Total 1341	Total 1342
Hamal	2	87	102	6	18	---	3	---	3	---	75	---	6	4	211	97
Saur	235	3,293	91	64	---	---	2	---	2	---	84	---	16	768	430	4,125
Jawza	3,197	2,450	22	20	1	---	2	---	4	---	81	---	73	51	3,380	2,522
Saratan	375	719	106	21	8	6	4	---	9	---	53	---	34	53	589	799
Assad	164	429	106	---	46	---	5	---	10	---	79	---	28	45	438	474
Sunbula	209	294	39	48	---	44	3	---	5]	---	115	---	22	49	394	435
Mizan	289	223	27	---	122	---	2	---	21	---	90	---	24	96	576	269
Akrab	1,702	2,198	13	17	14	---	11	---	10	---	65	---	32	40	1,848	2,254
Qaws	1,950	59	46	7	---	---	---	---	9	---	113	---	38	64	2,156	127
Jady	1,092	526	23	64	---	---	5	---	21	---	81	---	48	43	1,270	633
Dalwa	3,356	4,238	73	6	17	---	---	---	7	---	83	---	28	34	3,563	4,278
Hoot	2,245	1,316	124	138	49	---	---	---	19	---	148	---	44	31	2,629	1,485
TOTAL	14,817	15,832	772	391	276	50	38]	1/	120	1/	1,067	1/	393	1,225	17,483	17,498

1/ Included with Miscellaneous

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

A-13: Foreign Exchange Revenues of Da Afghanistan Bank, 1341-1342
(thousand U.S. dollars)

					Barter Area									
	Wool		Cotton		Sheep & Goat Skins		Oil Seeds		Miscellaneous		Total		Grand Total of Multilateral & Barter Areas	
Month	1341	1342	1341	1342	1341	1342	1341	1342	1341	1342	1341	1342	1341	1342
Hamal	1,196	92	915	---	9	---	31	---	344	14	2,495	106	2,705	203
Saur	794	130	948	2,158	5	---	5	---	66	606	1,818	2,894	2,248	7,019
Jawza	195	262	967	87	2	---	26	---	102	415	1,292	764	4,672	3,285
Saratan	91	27	210	2,166	2	---	2	---	322	376	627	2,571	1,216	3,370
Assad	224	144	---	3,100	8	---	11	---	1,167	79	1,410	3,323	1,848	3,797
Sunbula	641	554	134	419	2	---	1	---	520	326	1,298	1,300	1,692	1,734
Mizan	1,300	279	457	1,123	34	---	4	---	637	2,806	2,432	4,207	3,007	4,476
Akrab	1,794	673	1,800	513	24	---	1	---	428	8	4,047	1,194	5,895	3,448
Qaws	1,120	950	1,142	753	30	---	3	---	404	210	2,699	1,915	4,855	2,041
Jady	818	283	540	154	6	---	3	---	249	541	1,616	979	2,885	1,611
Dalwa	946	583	1,346	394	43	---	11	---	532	272	2,878	1,248	6,441	5,526
Hoot	1,084	1,725	548	1,239	32	---	38	---	2,057	3,482	3,759	6,446	6,388	7,931
TOTAL	10,203	5,701	9,007	12,108	197	1/	138	1/	6,825	9,135	26,370	26,947	43,853	44,445

1/ Included with miscellaneous.
Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

A-14: Foreign Exchange Disbursements by Da Afghanistan Bank, 1341-1342

Month	Govt. Budget		Govt. Monopolies		Industries		Multilateral Public Debt		Ariana		Miscellaneous		Total	
	1341	1342	1341	1342	1341	1342	1341	1342	1341	1342	1341	1342	1341	1342
Hamal	299	142	---	100	5	1	---	---	139	25	18	14	461	281
Saur	527	980	88	---	109	145	88	1,626	112	264	34	16	1,009	3,031
Jawza	398	248	10	261	62	75	1,533	---	81	21	198	39	2,284	644
Saratan	202	227	285	12	217	232	35	35	148	274	133	117	1,021	897
Assad	488	997	675	---	219	51	35	---	266	42	28	134	1,711	1,224
Sunbula	176	292	---	50	11	44	101	---	10	47	35	37	363	471
Mizan	467	326	1	50	110	41	1,554	---	1	154	19	48	2,152	619
Akrab	200	545	275	3	20	19	89	1,638	38	161	42	114	664	2,480
Qaws	421	518	---	---	94	167	---	---	---	---	316	221	832	906
Jady	535	416	---	322	306	323	---	115	90	31	261	138	1,193	1,346
Dalwa	652	362	73	110	12	46	---	81	64	105	139	185	939	890
Hoot	460	1,047	5	333	141	73	1,980	---	31	124	125	133	2,742	1,712
TOTAL	4,826	6,100	1,402	1,241	1,357	1,217	5,417	3,495	1,010	1,249	1,348	1,196	15,360	14,501

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

A-14: Foreign Exchange Disbursements by Da Afghanistan Bank, 1341-1342 [illegible]

Month	Bilateral														Grand Total of Multi-lateral & Barter Areas	
	Govt.Budget		Govt.Monopolies		Industries		Public Debt		Ariana		Miscellaneous		Total			
	1341	1342	1341	1342	1341	1342	1341	1342	1341	1342	1341	1342	1341	1342	1341	1342
Hamal	648	6	608	33	44	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	1,300	77	1,761	[illegible]
Saur	---	268	354	1,171	171	14	113	200	---	---	3	166	641	1,800	1,656	4,451
Jawza	280	315	438	705	183	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	---	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]94	1,[illegible]7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saratan	317	260	774	545	200	86	1,474	64	---	---	57	[illegible]	1,926	1,407	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assad	501	115	1,811	873	26	83	---	---	---	---	15	264	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunbula	862	73	667	363	31	---	632	[illegible]	---	---	4	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mizan	457	227	330	743	[illegible]	302	43	---	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akrab	328	545	1,061	532	204	99	---	---	---	---	41	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,276	[illegible]	[illegible]
Qaws	192	177	335	205	7	178	---	---	---	---	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,367	[illegible]
Jady	1,523	448	765	1,384	76	128	---	---	---	---	78	[illegible]	3,142	[illegible]	4,335	[illegible]
Dalwa	272	374	101	356	261	144	---	3,125	---	---	---	15	734	4,016	1,673	4,306
Hoot	765	733	1,130	514	285	573	5,002	2,288	---	---	149	94	7,673	4,206	10,415	5,916
TOTAL	6,145	3,544	8,556	7,333	1,794	1,653	7,304	7,402	---	---	388	1,049	25,259	21,737	40,619	36,238

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

A-15: Retail Prices of Twelve Selected Commodities For Sixteen Cities, 1340 - 1342

	Wheat Flour No. 2			Mutton			Beef			Black Tea		
	1340	1341	1342	1340	1341	1342	1340	1341	1342	1340	1341	1342
1. Kabul	21,00	18,13	27,20	133,58	131,33	142,67	75,33	74,00	88,00	485,00	588,00	521,00
2. Kandahar	23,94	23,75	33,91	154,00	134,50	171,18	97,50	99,00	90,45	417,00	569,09	758,62
3. Herat	13,45	18,05	46,81	116,33	93,09	124,52	65,33	61,36	82,92	482,66	433,00	430,41
4. Mazar	12,75	13,37	21,62	94,00	100,00	113,41	58,50	68,50	68,33	533,09	653,91	576,00
5. Gardez	20,90	22,40	30,92	110,00	114,90	117,83	77,09	85,33	84,20	480,95	594,18	579,11
6. Baghlan	12,75	11,30	22,88	94,54	86,45	106,80	49,45	50,22	72,66	486,26	571,25	547,10
7. Ghazni	16,45	16,88	28,50	98,10	108,66	98,80	79,80	83,33	78,00	416,22	443,50	564,30
8. Grishk	18,81	22,83	39,60	135,66	142,00	151,21	79,66	91,09	81,90	488,72	585,20	565,12
9. Farah	18,16	29,20	35,11	105,77	121,33	118,40	60,44	65,11	73,81	448,00	472,88	486,40
10. Maimana	—	9,00	18,16	77,09	85,22	90,21	52,54	47,88	66,50	534,90	547,55	602,00
11. Shibergan	—	12,75	25,54	—	86,00	100,80	—	53,50	78,54	—	688,00	694,40
12. Faizabad	12,06	10,33	13,77	69,33	70,66	81,60	44,00	38,16	42,00	521,58	656,00	599,60
13. Bamian	—	—	—	88,33	92,66	98,80	66,66	74,00	80,00	469,33	733,00	535,70
14. Orozgan	—	—	—	—	121,33	132,31	—	78,66	74,64	—	630,00	630,90
15. Charikar	19,90	20,49	30,08	103,27	105,58	121,63	70,16	71,71	81,77	481,81	562,36	527,41
16. Taluqan	—	—	22,22	—	—	111,06	—	—	62,85	—	—	589,60
Weighted Ave.	19,10	17,63	28,56	114,26	110,67	124,45	69,99	70,16	78,08	483,42	583,58	569,62
Index (1340= 100)	100,00	92,30	149,53	100,00	96,86	108,92	100	100,24	111,56	100	120,72	117,83

Source:
Prepared by Research Department of the Ministry of Planning from data of the da Afghanistan Bank.

A-15: Retail Prices of Twelve Selected Commodities For Sixteen Cities, 1340-1342 (cont'd)

1340-1342

	Red Raisin			Eggs			Boiled Butter			Sugar		
	1340	1341	1342	1340	1341	1342	1340	1341	1342	1340	1341	1342
1. Kabul	52,54	52,45	72,60	81,25	83,00	82,82	300,00	305,75	381,17	80,00	80,00	80,00
2. Kandahar	47,91	53,08	94,45	88,50	79,16	80,17	324,50	307,33	365,57	80,00	80,00	80,00
3. Herat	66,38	55,27	78,75	71,66	65,45	82,50	361,25	319,09	446,66	83,16	83,50	80,40
3. Mazar	52,33	47,33	62,08	72,72	71,25	83,75	303,33	301,25	352,16	80,00	80,00	80,00
5. Gardez	62,10	53,09	70,66	70,45	68,50	75,00	370,27	384,00	394,66	85,30	80,00	80,00
6. Baghlan	73,54	57,91	72,00	54,54	62,50	66,66	309,41	309,24	322,00	80,00	80,00	80,00
7. Ghazni	46,11	40,50	69,83	63,88	75,00	77,08	274,20	302,22	284,71	81,30	82,55	80,00
8. Grishk	69,75	54,00	102,40	70,45	82,54	82,08	309,33	292,72	295,00	80,00	82,42	80,90
9. Farah	52,00	68,00	85,77	58,33	50,00	61,81	298,22	315,55	360,00	80,50	80,00	82,80
10. Maimana	36,45	50,00	67,66	50,00	65,62	59,15	248,00	187,22	372,00	80,00	80,00	82,00
11. Shibergan	—	42,25	42,09	—	56,25	63,18	—	344,25	405,00	—	80,00	80,00
12. Faizabad	94,83	66,36	82,40	42,50	50,00	55,17	276,25	269,58	286,33	96,33	83,33	80,00
13. Bamian	60,60	61,09	66,25	55,00	67,58	72,91	268,33	284,09	282,00	80,00	80,00	80,00
14. Orozgan	—	75,80	91,66	—	37,90	40,33	—	250,66	250,56	—	96,00	106,10
15. Charikar	43,81	33,62	77,00	75,45	—	90,63	308,55	311,75	328,81	80,00	80,00	82,90
16. Taluqan	—	—	77,87	—	—	85,00	—	—	320,00	—	—	80,00
Weighted Ave.	57,25	53,58	75,64	70,89	69,31	76,16	300,36	300,72	356,58	81,90	81,50	81,64
Index (1340=100)	100	93,87	132,10	100-	97,77	107,43	100-	100,12	118,72	100	99,50	99,68

NOTE: The units are "seers" (16 lb.) for all commodities except eggs in which one unit is 100 eggs.

A-15: Retail Prices of Twelve Selected Commodities For Sixteen Cities, 1340-1342 (cont'd)

1340-1342

	Kerosene			Wood			Soap			Bleached Calico		
	1340	1341	1342	1340	1341	1342	1340	1341	1342	1340	1341	1342
1. Kabul	69,00	74,00	69,25	6,94	6,17	6,80	110,08	152,00	151,50	11,98	12,50	10,75
2. Kandahar	88,58	71,00	46,78	4,87	7,00	7,09	—	116,50	87,50	17,16	17,00	17,40
3. Herat	56,41	49,60	60,80	6.04	6,10	5,82	—	99,09	132,00	9,85	9,98	9,41
4. Mazar	68,00	71,83	64,00	6,18	5,91	5,72	—	98,83	118,50	10,04	10,20	12,16
5. Gardez	72,22	72,80	92,16	4,50	4,21	4,50	—	137,00	178,00	12,00	12,30	12,17
6. Baghlan	80,72	78,00	80,00	5,50	5,25	6,00	—	140,00	92,85	10,63	11,75	12,22
7. Ghazni	67,33	—	83,20	4,40	3,94	3,50	—	115,00	90,00	10,50	13,13	12,58
8. Grishk	80,00	56,36	81,00	5,13	4,36	3,80	—	75,75	101,90	12,40	13,36	11,50
9. Farah	64,00	88,66	96,00	4,66	6,62	7,00	—	95,55	96,33	15,22	15,66	15,44
10. Maimana	87,36	111,22	97,33	4,32	5,00	5,60	—	74,33	67,00	10,50	10,16	15,66
11. Shibergan	—	80,00	80,00	—	5,00	5,30	—	56,00	56,00	—	8,50	8,77
12. Faizabad	85,37	82,66	78,33	4,91	3,00	3,10	80,00	89,58	96,00	15,41	12,08	11,00
13. Bamian	94,50	123,33	92,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	—	—	—	13,30	11,29	11,94
14. Orozgan	—	96,00	96,00	—	2,90	2,80	—	89,33	96,00	—	12,21	11,27
15. Charikar	75,63	80,00	64,00	7,54	7,75	7,70	—	129,54	118,40	14,09	14,50	10,81
16. Taluqan	—	—	81,00	—	—	5,30	—	—	221,60	—	—	10,65
Weighted Ave.	74,04	75,91	74,36	5,82	5,75	5,74	104,26	103,53	124,37	12,75	12,32	11,87
Index (1340=100)	100-	102,53	100,43	100	98,80	98,63	100-	99,30	119,27	100-	96,63	93,10

NOTE: The units are "seers" (16 lb.) for all commodities except bleached calico which is measured in meters.

A-1[illegible] Index Numbers of Twelve Selected Commodities For Kabul, 1335-1342

		Wheat Flour	Mutton	Beef	Black Tea	Red Raisin	Eggs	Boiled Butter	Sugar	Kerosene	Wood	Soap	Bleached Calico
1335	Price	26,54	88,17	53,25	469,00	43,46	70,00	242,37	71,52	72,33	[illegible]	71,80	12,54
	Index	126,38	66,00	70,69	96,70	82,72	86,15	80,79	89,40	104,70	[illegible]	65,22	104,67
1336	Price	30,75	104,67	68,33	481,99	52,13	80,00	322,21	76,14	75,67	6,70	80,36	9,59
	Index	146,43	78,36	90,70	98,38	99,22	98,46	107,40	95,18	109,54	96,54	73,00	80,05
1337	Price	25.50	116,41	76,34	477,00	48,00	81,22	278,25	80,00	71,83	6,90	119,03	14,34
	Index	121,43	87,15	101,34	98,35	91,31	99,96	92,75	100,00	103,98	99,42	108,13	119,70
1338	Price	27,80	109,33	73,16	461,28	59,37	80,41	298,50	80,00	62,58	7,12	128,50	13,83
	Index	132,38	81,84	97,12	95,11	113,00	98,97	99,50	100,00	90,59	102,59	116,73	115,44
1339	Price	24,53	115,00	75,20	470,00	66,95	85,75	347,50	80,00	58,83	-	116,70	14,41
	Index	116,80	86,09	99,83	96,90	127,43	105,54	115,83	100,00	85,16	-	106,01	120,28
1340 = 100		21,00	133,58	75,33	485,00	52,54	81,25	300,00	80,00	69,08	6,94	110,08	11,98
1341	Price	18,13	131,33	74,00	588,00	52,45	83,00	305,75	80,00	74,00	6,17	152,00	12,50
	Index	86,33	98,32	98,23	121,24	99,83	102,15	101,92	100,00	107,12	88,90	138,08	100,16
1342	Price	27,20	142,67	88,00	521,00	72,50	82,82	381,17	80,00	69,25	6,80	151,50	10,75
	Index	129,52	106,80	116,82	107,42	138,18	101,93	127,06	100	100,25	97,98	137,62	89,73

Source: Prepared by Research Department of the Ministry of Planning from data of the da Afghanistan Bank.

Units of all commodities are in "seers" (16 lb.) except eggs which are in units of 100 and calico which is in meters.

A-17: Central Bank Foreign Exchange Position at End of Year
(millions of U.S. dollars)

	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342
Convertible exchange assets 1/							
Gold	37.12	37.12	37.12	34.00	34.00	34.00	33.98
IMF gold tranche	2.50	2.50	2.50	5.62	5.62	5.62	—
Silver	9.34	9.34	9.34	9.34	9.34	9.34	9.34
Central Bank foreign exchange assets:							
Foreign exchange in till	.50 2/	.50 2/	.50 2/	.72	.48	.68	.57
Accounts in foreign banks	5.85	8.03	16.14	7.06	6.45	10.12	10.94
	55.31	57.49	65.60	56.74	55.89	59.76	54.86
Net position, barter accounts							
U.S.S.R.	.79	- .36	- .07	- 3.53	- 4.26	- 4.92	- 1.89
Czechoslovakia	- 2.30	- 1.54	- 2.35	- 3.11	- 3.58	- 3.05	
Poland	.08	.02	.16	.04	.10	.02	1.59
China	—	—	.14	.07	.20	.12	
Total, barter accounts	- 1.49	- 1.88	- 2.12	- 6.53	- 7.54	- 7.82	- .30
Change from previous year							
Bilateral	+ 1.80	- .39	- .24	- 4.41	- 1.01	- .28	+ 7.50
Convertible	- .20	+ 2.18	+ 8.11	- 8.86	- .85	+ 3.87	- 4.93
Total	+ 1.60	+ 1.79	+ 7.87	- 13.27	- 1.86	+ 3.59	+ 2.57

1/ Including minor amounts of Indian and Pakistani rupees, which are not strictly convertible.

2/ Estimated

A-18: Afghanistan's Exports, by Country
(thousands of afghanis)

Country	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342*
U.S.S.R.	725,479	426,715	695,275	1,164,5[illegible].1	1,063,649.9
U.S.A.	578,498	401,426	418,131	451,691.9	553,104.3
India	487,657	268,085	214,364	401,316.3	439,677.6
United Kingdom	414,528	299,333	361,923	381,290.7	470,298.2
Germany	175,060	201,567	232,764	214,629.0	151,247.3
Pakistan	172,828	185,263	58,842	-	199,256.4
Czechoslovakia	85,032	114,586	84,156	129,534.7	302,063.5
Other Barter Countries	6,494	5,338	23,848	28,718.4	53,659.9
All Other Countries	76,747	47,205	132,776	199,057.9	223,554.2
Total Export	2,722,323	1,949,518	2,222,079	2,967,553.0	3,456,521.3

Source: Ministry of Commerce

* Preliminary Data

A-19: Afghanistan's Imports by Country
(thousands of afghanis)

Country	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342 *
U.S.S.R.	1,686,803	1,733,604	2,189,449	3,652,556.1	964,869.1
U.S.A.	612,494	495,609	787,962	550,248.0	531,188.2
India	361,323	364,167	327,699	443,856.8	433,866.4
Japan	335,936	219,762	208,433	373,472.1	435,781.8
Pakistan	109,052	96,180	94,099	9,430.2	92,598.6
Germany	105,692	123,266	150,652	201,817.4	192,577.7
United Kingdom	625,99	71,501	42,303	71,329.0	94,965.2
Czechoslovakia	155,672	114,160	139,880	262,678.1	226,998.8
Other Barter Countries	15,018	7,113	5,989	10,195.5	55,946.2
All Other Countries	205,739	166,715	177,838	235,643.5	319,472.0
Total Imports:	3,650,328	3,392,077	4,124,304	5,841,226.7	3,348,264.0

* Preliminary Data

Source: Ministry of Commerce

A-20: Afghanistan's Exports by Commodity
(thousands of afghanis)

Commodity	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342*
Casings	35,002	25,082	31,785	630,558	860,102
Fresh Fruit	211,321	204,420	91,443	856,068	1,509,214
Dried Fruit and Nuts	497,890	294,519	363,488	7,512,871	5,719,921
Fresh and Dried Vegetables	1,709	723	454	8,218	16,445
Oil Seeds	38,669	49,155	54,531	1,091,029	1,795,514
Skins and Hides	64,949	40,667	44,941	719,161	1,146,585
Karakul Skins	783,788	541,684	635,067	6,010,292	8,715,034
Other Fur Skins	12,204	6,128	12,124	143,698	238,466
Wool	438,007	274,158	254,336	3,835,596	3,730,817
Raw Cotton	345,755	188,299	346,195	4,246,708	6,393,803
Medicinal Herbs	34,407	19,431	7,974	378,585	495,684
Carpets and Rugs	245,899	281,540	358,040	3,833,720	3,462,267
All Other Commodities	12,723	23,712	21,701	409,026	987,261
Total - All Commodities	2,722,323	1,949,518	2,222,079	29,675,530	34,565,213

Source: Ministry of Commerce

* Preliminary Data

A-21: Afghanistan's Exports by Commodity

Commodities	Unit	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342*
Casing	1,000	1,731.9	1,442.9	1,724.1	2,121.0	2,770.1
Fresh Fruit	M. Ton	30,359.4	30,699.7	15,310.6	11,593.4	20,746.8
Dried Fruit and Nuts	"	33,420.4	22,902.2	27,684.3	38,017.5	27,141.7
Fresh and Dried Vegetables	"	413.2	106.7	58.0	66.3	323.0
Oil Seeds	"	6,722.7	10,133.3	9,937.4	14,350.4	23,333.0
Skins and Hides	1,000	,514.9	1,085.4	1,019.7	1,452.3	2,288.8
Karakuls and Skins	"	2,270.1	1,808.6	2,088.7	1,727.3	2,210.8
Other Fur Skins	"	506.9	331.3	580.1	503.2	568.7
Wool	M. Ton	7,588.7	5,383.8	5,394.0	6,363.6	5,766.7
Raw Cotton	"	10,663.3	6,468.9	11,484.3	11,375.5	17,318.5
Medicinal Herbs	"	2,383.9	1,554.1	598.6	448.3	2,672.6
Carpets and Rugs	Sq. Mtr.	281,411.0	372,391.0	443,588.0	439.6	401.3

Source: Ministry of Commerce

*Preliminary Data

A-22: Afghanistan's Imports by Commodity
(thousands of afghanis)

Commodities	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342*
Wheat	430,741	159,720	174,950	44,333.3	366,373.0
Sugar	196,830	139,594	207,538	179,035.5	125,435.2
Tea	144,158	127,416	121,048	188,274.3	186,160.0
Other Foods	35,931	28,521	25,064	26,540.1	28,464.5
Tobacco & Tobacco Manufactures	20,674	15,659	21,850	13,489.4	12,523.9
Petroleum Products	276,779	234,265	307,176	356,893.6	360,626.9
Medicinal and Pharmaceuticals	36,454	40,831	39,285	65,185.8	82,590.6
Other Chemical Products	30,181	40,510	25,933	33,260.0	49,563.4
Rubber - Tires and Tubes	85,410	82,932	13,477	126,147.0	147,065.6
Cottoh Fabrics	238,133	191,613	211,263	251,739.2	195,727.1
Fabrics Excluding Cotton	320,142	152,670	163,396	306,597.5	282,925.0
Other Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures	137,911	167,669	136,751	64,524.2	243,138.9
Metal and Metal Manufactures	724,04	121,973	92,001	77,310.2	109,601.2
Machinery Excluding Electric	69,116	100,408	69,455	95,067.9	27,421.6
Electrical Machinery	36,445	97,403	42,527	70,791.2	65,548.0
Automobiles	32,098	92.041	86,823	83,500.3	128,458.7
Other Road Motor Vehicles	103,446	12,920	27,315	61,489.8	65,553.0
Bicycles	16,101	17,633	10,626	6,644.8	73,023.0
Other Machinery and Transport Equipment	63,126	155,906	61,706	60,032.7	

Source: Ministry of Commerce

* Preliminary Data

A-22: Afghanistan's Imports by Commodity (cont'd)
(thousands of afghanis)

Commodities	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342*
Plumbing, Heating and Lighting Equipment	10,382	21,377	14,047	33,388.7	38,567.7
Used Clothing	31,511	57,694	47,051	53,497.1	77,571.6
Foot-Wear	52,690	50,558	50,065	71,537.7	74,783.8
Other Miscellaneous Manufactures	96,658	83,831	121,480	175,976.4	183,733.0
All Other Commodities and Unknown	1,112,917	1,198,933	2,053,477	3,395,870.0	418,207.7
Total All Commodities	3,650,328	3,392,077	4,124,304	5,841,226.7	3,348,264.3

* Preliminary Data

Source: Ministry of Commerce

A-[illegible]: Afg[illegible] [illegible] by [illegible]

Commodities	Unit	1338	1339	1340	1341
Wheat	Metric Ton	88364.2	49582.0	32422.1	6786.0
Sugar	"	35507.8	30240.7	41008.5	29992.0
Tea	"	4530.4	4147.3	3975.0	5799.6
Rubber Tires & Tubes	1000	212.4	165.5	26.1	121.6
Cotton Fabrics	1000 Meter	29887.2	29928.8	31673.6	36032.8
Fabrics excl.cotton	"	41853.3	19308.2	23385.0	30880.8
Automobiles	Number	329	922	928	565
Trucks	"	485	63	237	354
Bicycles	"	13552	15463	9909	5221
Footwear	1000 pair	[illegible]	1177.3	1215.9	1436.9

Source: Ministry of Commerce.

A-[illegible]4: Distribution of Worker[illegible] Ar[illegible] by Occupational Groups and [illegible]al Divisions

Total		OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS																	
		0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7/8		9	
		Prof. and Tech.		Adm. and Executive		Clerical		Sales		Farm		Mines		Transport		Craftsmen		Service	
M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
61174	2876	5015	1060	2341	57	7751	408	8875	7	779	10	38	-	7412	88	22533	838	6430	[illegible]
19373	63	829	45	1271	1	1446	2	3070	-	210	-	31	-	511	-	9059	-	2946	[illegible]
19720	116	702	82	1244	-	541	11	2873	-	226	-	-	-	1205	12	11590	6	1339	[illegible]
7784	17	300	5	81	-	461	-	591	2	427	-	8	-	875	-	4535	-	506	[illegible]
5528	41	155	26	65	- 1	275	7	257	-	153	-	20	-	378	-	3797	-	428	[illegible]
4709	44	229	14	52	-	290	1	939	-	142	-	-	-	396	1	1740	25	921	[illegible]
2670	17	136	10	67	-	331	1	382	-	236	-	28	-	415	3	838	3	237	[illegible]
2520	3	36	3	18	-	77	-	967	-	10	-	-	-	83	-	938	-	391	[illegible]
5015	56	161	5	86	-	232	-	1110	-	29	-	132	-	456	-	2220	49	589	[illegible]
128493	3233	7563	1250	5225	59	11404	430	19064	9	2212	10	257	-	11731	104	57250	918	13787	[illegible]

1. Kabul Employment Market Report, September 1962, Ministry of Planning, Kabul
2. Kandahar Manpower Situation Report, June 1963, Ministry of Planning, Kabul
3. Herat Manpower Situation Report, April 1963, Ministry of Planning, Kabul
4. Jalalabad Employment Market Report, March 1963, Ministry of Planning, Kabul
5. Qataghan Employment Market Report, June 1963, Ministry of Planning, Kabul
6. Ghazni Employment Market Report, June 1963, Ministry of Planning, Kabul

In all these reports figures represent the entire volume of employment, in the public and private sector including individual workers, such as domestic servants taxi driver, etc., within the municipal limits, except the military and other secret departments of the Government.

	INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS																	
	0		1		2/3		4		5		6		7		8		.	
rea	Agriculture		Mining		Manufacture		Construction		Gas and Power		Commerce		Tpt. and Comm.		Service		Total	
.	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
1 bul	-	-	-	-	15308	565	7178	21	517	6	11135	207	7267	72	19829	2005	61174	2876
2 ndahar	110	-	-	-	6432	-	2962	-	102	-	5473	-	593	-	3901	63	19373	63
3 rat	135	-	62	-	10006	5	1897	-	58	-	2942	2	1285	-	3335	109	19720	116
4 lalabad	452	-	-	-	589	-	3665	-	-	-	559	-	508	-	2011	17	7784	17
5 lekhumri	-	-	-	-	2987	20	2	-	1480	-	237	-	405	-	417	21	5528	41
5 nduz	81	1	-	-	2047	33	120	-	-	-	812	-	323	-	1326	10	4709	44
5 aghlan	325	-	-	-	418	-	460	-	2	3	428	-	301	-	736	14	2670	17
5 unabad	-	-	-	-	802	-	100	-	-	-	979	-	112	-	527	3	2520	3
6 hazni Ghazni	30	-	-	-	1604	-	466	-	15	-	1101	-	609	-	1190	56	5015	56
otals	1133	1	62	-	40193	623	16790	21	2174	9	23666	209	11203	72	33272	2298	128493	3233

A-25: Mamurs and Mustaqdims Employed, Shown by Ranks

Mamurs:

Rank	Budgeted	Actual
Above rank	53	36
1	116	80
2	165	113
3	376	258
4	896	615
5	1,374	942
6	2,607	1,789
7	2,595	1,779
8	4,185	2,872
9	3,224	2,212
10	5,816	3,990
11	3,233	2,317
12	301	206
13	256	174
Members of Parliament	173	173
	25,371	17,456

Mustaqdims:

Rank	Budgeted	Actual
1	211	145
2	271	186
3	1,407	965
4	1,253	859
5	891	611
6	692	474
7	710	488
8	419	287
9	109	74
10	593	457
11	518	355
12	2,121	1,453
13	1,447	991
14	2,419	1,658
15	1,700	1,164
16	4,653	3,190
17	2,775	1,903
Supervisors Security	131	89
Personnel Security	9,442	9,442
	24,741	31,762

A-26: Area Under Cultivation of Basic Crops

CROPS	1335 1956/57	1336 1957/58	1337 1958/59	1338 1959/60	1339 1960/61	1340 1961/62	1341 1962/63	1342 1963/64
Total A Cultivable Area					14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Total Area Under Cultivation 2)					7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800
Total Irrigated Area					5,310	5,310	5,310	5,310
Wheat	2,200	2,204	2,212	2,218	2,230	2,230	2,341	2,341
Corn	480	490	495	495	500	500	500	500
Barley	325	330	336	343	350	350	350	350
Rice	200	202	205	207	210	210	210	210
Cotton	37	62	66	60	65	65	73	74
Sugar Beet	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.6
Sugar Cane	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Oilseeds	140	140	150	150	150	150	150	150
Fruits	55	55	60	60	60	60	60	60
Vegetables	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

1) All figures estimates only

2) Including fallow land

A-27: Production and Yields Per Hectare of Basic Crops 1/

CROPS:	1335 1956/57	1336 1957/58	1337 1958/59	1338 1959/60	1339 1960/61	1340 1961/62	1341 1962/63	1342 1963/64
Total Production in 1,000 Tons								
Wheat	2,200	1,983	2,234	2,240	2,279	2,279	2,279	1,947 2/
Corn	624	627	644	700	700	700	700	713
Barley	325	337	357	369	378	378	378	378
Rice	300	303	309	313	319	319	319	319
Cotton	22	44	53	47	54	54	78	108 3/
Sugar Beet	35	37	35	44	44	44	60.5	56
Sugar Cane	38	30	38	45	45	45	45	45
Oilseeds	42	42	50	50	50	50	50	50
Fruits	248	248	270	250	305	305	305	305
Vegetables	475	500	500	450	500	500	500	500
Yield in Tons per Hectare								
Wheat	1.00	0.90	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	0.97	0.83
Corn	1.30	1.28	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.42
Barley	1.00	1.02	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
Rice	1.50	1.50	1.51	1.51	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52
Cotton	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.78	0.83	0.83	0.95	1.40 4/
Sugar Beet	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	13.80	15.50
Sugar Cane	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.80	25.80	25.80
Oilseeds	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.33	0.33
Fruits	4.51	4.51	4.50	4.16	5.08	5.08	5.08	5.08
Vegetables	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.5	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

1/ All figures estimates only.
2/ 15% decrease in the wheat production because lack of rain
3/ Includes Helmand Valley
4/ Excludes Helmand Valley
Source: Ministry of Agriculture

A-28: Numbers of Live Stock
(millions)

Type of Animals	1336 1957/58	1337 1958/59	1338 1959/60	1339 1960/61	1340 1961/62	1341 1962/63
Sheep (exclud. Karakul)	13.6	18.6	13.4	15.5	13.8	16.3
Karakul Sheep	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.7	5.6	6.6
Cattle	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.7
Goats	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4	3.9	2.3
Donkeys	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.2
Camels	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Horses	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
TOTAL	20.9	27.1	23.1	26.1	27.9	30.7

Source: Ministry of Finance

1) Figures are based on live stock tax returns and therefore low figures. Figures for goats are particularly underestimated because goats and sheep are often considered as one category. Details may not add up to totals, because of rounding. Buffaloes (about 20,000) and mules (about 1,000) have not been listed.

	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341
blic Utilities							
Hydro							
Grishk	-	-	-	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Jabelseraj	2,840	2,840	2,840	2,840	2,840	2,840	2,840
Wardak	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360
Herat	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Kandahar	200	200	200	200	200	900	900
Sarobi	-	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Sardar Mond. Atiq	420	420	420	420	420	420	420
Total hydro	6,920	28,920	28,920	31,920	31,920	32,620	32,620
iesel							
Tlesel							
Ghazni		-	-	-	-	-	200
Herat	800	800	800	800	800	800	1,425
Kandahar	-	-	-	1,316	1,316	1,316	1,316
Kabul stand-by	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sarobi stand-by	-	250	250	250	250	250	250
Mazar-i-Sharif	-	-	320	320	320	320	550
Maimana	-	-	256	256	256	256	256
Andkhoy	-	-	125	125	125	125	125
Total diesel	800	1,050	2,751	4,067	4,067	4,067	5,122
TOTAL PUBLIC UTILITIES	7,720	29,970	31,671	35,987	35,987	36,687	37,742
Industry							
Hydro							
Pulikhumri Textile	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800
Sherkat Spinzar	-	-	-	-	1,400	1,400	1,400
Cement Ghori	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	9,000
Total hydro	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	6,200	15,200	15,200
Diesel							
Sherkat Saderate Mewa	-	-	-	-	-	-	290
Silo Kabul stand-by	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Fabrikae Pashmina Bhafi	160	160	160	160	150	160	160
Pul-i-Khumri Textile	500	500	500	500	500	500	-
Gulbahar Textile stand-by	570	570	570	570	570	570	1,000
Sherkat Spinzar " "	380	380	380	380	380	380	380
Da.Bakhter Sanaahi	-	-	-	-	-	175	175
Monopoly Workshop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Da.Pakhni Machinekarana	-	-	-	-	-	192	192
Cement Jabelsaraj stand-by	100	100	100	100	100	100	[illegible]
Cement Ghori " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	350
Sherkate Jangelak stand-by	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
Totel diesel	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,667	3,267
Thermal							
Karkar stand-by	-	-	-	-	250	250	250
Ishpushta	-	-	-	-	250	250	250
Sherkat Kand [illegible]	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310
Gulbahar Textile	-	-	-	-	2,800	2,800	2,800
Hochtief Jangalak	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Total Thermal	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	4,810	4,810	4,810
TOTAL INDUSTRY	8,610	8,610	8,610	8,610	13,310	22,677	23,277
TOTAL PUBLIC UTILITIES AND INDUSTRY							
Hydro	11,720	33,720	33,720	36,720	38,120	47,820	47,820
Diesel	3,100	3,350	5,051	6,367	6,367	6,734	8,389
Thermal	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	4,810	4,810	4,810
TOTAL	16,330	38,580	40,281	44,597	49,297	59,364	61,019

A-30: Production of Electricity
(thousand kilowatt hours)

	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341
Public Utilities							
Hydro							
Girishk	-	-	-	-	-	2,914.0	3,917.
Jabolseraj	-	1,400	1,200	2,400	1,671	1,791.1	2,102.
Wardak	-	8,000	5,600	7,184	9,055	9,328.0	8,466.
Herat	-	300	300	270	278	220.0	227.
Kandahar	-	1,000	1,000	950	1,651	1,530.0	1,873.
Sarobi	-	16,300	26,000	56,000	85,362	87,556.3	110,200.
Sardar Mohd. Atiq		100	150	150	150	374.3	266.
Total Hydro	-	27,000	34,200	66,954	98,167	103,713.7	127,054.
Diesel							
Ghazni	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.
Herat	-	700	600	700	710	744.4	691.
Kandahar	-	-	-	400	2,438	2,143.0	2,150.
Kabul stand-by	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sarobi stand-by	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mazar-i-Sharif	-	-	- 70	181	211	217.8	222.
Maimana	-	-	40	40	40	76.0	175.
Andkhoy	-	-	-	20	40	79.0	52.
Total Diesel	-	700	710	1,341	3,439	3,260.2	3,398.
TOTAL PUBLIC UTILITIES	-	27,700	34,910	68,295	101,606	106,973.9	130,452.
Industry							
Hydro							
Pulikhumri Textile	-	14,800	14,900	12,000	12,930	13,732.9	13,750.
Sherkate Spinzar	-	-	-	-	1,800	3,273.4	3,707.
Cement Ghori	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,442.
Total Hydro	-	14,800	14,900	12,000	14,730	17,006.3	21,899.
Diesel							
Sherkate Soderati Mewa	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.
Silo Kabul Stand-by	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabrika Poshmina Bafi	-	-	-	-	-	-	255.
Pulikhumri Textile	-	700	600	600	680	-	-
Gulbahar Textile Stand-by	-	1,500	200	200	200	-	106.7
Sherkate Spinzar Stand-by	-	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	-	-
Da Bakhter Sanaati	-	-	-	-	-	29.9	32.
Monopoly Workshop	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	-
Da Sakhi Machine Karan	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.
Cement Jabel Seraj stand-by	-	80	80	80	80	-	-
Cement Ghori stand-by	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.
Sherkate Jangalak stand-by	-	240	240	240	240	-	-
Total Diesel	-	3,640	2,240	2,240	2,240	37.4	555.
Thermal							
Karkar stand-by	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ishpushta	-	-	-	-	-	114.1	118.
Sherkate Kand-Sazi	-	580	690	700	-	678.8	102.5
Gulbahar Textile	-	-	-	-	-	980.4	4,659.9
Hochtief Jangalak	-	400	400	400	-	61.0	299.
Total Thermal	-	980	1,090	1,100	-	1,834.3	5,179.6
TOTAL INDUSTRY	-	19,420	18,230	15,340	16,970	18,878.0	27,634.6
TOTAL PUBLIC UTILITIES AND INDUSTRIES							
Hydro	-	41,800	49,100	78,954	112,897	120,720.0	148,953.8
Diesel	-	4,340	2,950	3,581	5,679	3,297.6	3,953.3
Thermal	-	980	1,090	1,100	-	1,834.3	5,179.6
TOTAL	-	47,120	53,140	83,635	118,576	125,851.9	158,086.7

A-31: Industrial Production, 1338-1342

	Unit	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342 *
Cotton Textile	1,000 Meters	16,381.2	23,533.0	27,234.0	36,800.0	35,800.0
Cotton Yarn (for sale)	1,000 Bundle	26.5	28.6	102.6	163.3	208.6
Rayon Textile	1,000 Meter	197.0	319.0	267.9	237.6	338.0
Woolen Textile	" "	33.0	306.2	157.0	191.0	189.5
Cement	Metric Ton	34,078.0	36,578.0	40,169.0	59,500.0	103,171.0
Soap	1,000 cakes	1,031.9	2,299.7	2,589.0	1,971.0	1,886.0
Match	1,000 Doz.	484.1	628.0	444.0	-	-
Chinaware	Each	174,835.0	218,929.0	90,000	68,567.0	89,089.0
Sugar	Metric Ton	4,475.3	4,505.4	4,844.0	8,000.0	6,997.0

* Preliminary Data

One bundle equals 10 pounds.

Source: Ministry of Mines and Industries

A-32: Mineral Production

(metric tons)

Minerals		1338	1339	1340	1341	1342 *
Coal						
Karkar		25,900	28,020	45,640	81,000	68,710
Ishpushta		15,500	17,700	20,844	-	27,822
Dara-e-Suf		-	1,950	-	3,387	2,690
	Total	41,400	47,670	66,484	84,387	99,222
Salt						
Taluqan		15,972	14,509	13,968	16,938	16,425
Kiefgan		2,036	1,923	2,105	2,114	2,427
Andkhoy		8,829	8,671	5,777	12,257	13,228
Mazar-i-Sharif		845	743	934	839	865
	Total	27,482	25,856	22,784	32,148	33,817
Lapis Lazuli		1.8	3.3	3.0	7.5	11.6

* Estimates

Source: Ministry of Mines and Industries

A-33: Production of Cotton Textiles

Particulars	Unit	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342 *
Cotton Consumption	in Metric Tons					
Pulkhumri	"	2,473.0	2,540.0	2,887.0	3,615.0	-
Gulbahar	"	-	1,395.0	1,822.0	2,886.0	-
Yarn Production						
Pulkhumri	Metric Tons	5,048.0	2,309.0	2,944.0	601.0	-
Jabalseraj	"	-	-	-	-	15
Gulbahar	"	-	-	-	141.0	-
Yarn Production	in 1000 Bundles					
Pulkhumri	"	26.5	28.6	83.6	132.3	160.8
Gulbahar	"	-	-	19.0	31.0	48.7
Yarn Production	in Metric Tons					
Jabalseraj	"	195.7	129.2	188.0	197.5	-
Total Production of Cloth	in 1000 Meters					
Pulkhumri	"	15,633.0	17,320.0	16,760.0	19,700.0	19,373.0
Jabalseraj	"	598.3	352.0	553.0	588.0	467.0
Gulbahar	"	-	5,860.0	9,919.0	16,462.0	16,032.0

* Estimated

Source: Ministry of Mines and Industries

A-34: Sugar Production

Particulars	Unit	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342 *
Area under cultivation	Jiribs	17,480	19,189	18,121	23,133	23,648
Sugar delivered by farmers	Metric Tons	42,966	34,644	42,367	60,457	56,429
Sugar Used for production	"	38,925	35,145	38,887	60,457	56,225
Production of crystal sugar	"	4,475	4,505	4,844	8,000	6,997
Production of molasses	"	691	1,433	1,499	2,450	2,255
Molasses used for fuel	"	1,659	675	683	1,050	655
Sugar content of Bet Root	in Percentage	14.4	15.8	15.3	15.9	15.4

* Estimated

One Jirib is equal to 0.4824 Acres.

Source: Ministry of Mines and Industries.

A-35: Personnel of Telegraph, Telephone, and Post Offices

Particulars	1336 1957/58	1340 1961/62	1341 1962/63	1342 1963/64
Personnel of Telephone	512	568	537	551
Personnel of Telegraph	148	161	162	160
Personnel of Post	367	387	387	387
Personnel Total	1,027	1,116	1,086	1,098

Source: Ministry of Communications

A-36: Number of Post Offices

Particulars	1336 1957/58	1340 1961/62	1341 1962/63	1342 1963/64
Central	33	37	38	38
City Branches	10	10	10	10
Airports	4	4	4	4
Frontier	5	7	7	7
Rural	50	155	155	155
Provincial	241	131	130	130
Military	--	--	--	--
Total	343	344	344	349

Source: Ministry of Communications

A-37: Activities of Post Offices

Type of Mail	1336 1957/58	1340 1961/62	1341 1962/63	1342 1963/64
Letters	2,630,265	3,034,149	4,270,638	4,646,394
Postcards	3,212	7,395	6,463	104,077
Newspapers	343,727	1,536,028	601,129	2,431,004
Parcels	5,363	5,496	7,124	72,173
Documents	2,097	3,712	1,907	2,793
Samples	1,167	1,029	1,119	5,662
Total Mail	2,984,891	4,587,809	4,888,380	7,262,103

Source: Ministry of Communications

A-38: Income of Post Offices
(afghanis)

Province	1336 1957/58	1340 1961/62	1341 1962/63	1342 1963/64
Kabul	1,592,391	4,722,777	3,839,044	6,834,204
Herat	126,594	149,340	149,880	201,745
Kandahar	115,570	170,472	181,410	237,787
Mazar-i-Sharif	152,458	155,005	152,917	171,631
Kataghan	177,352	207,939	183,808	202,930
Nangarhar	84,294	122,723	162,150	163,600
Paktia	61,814	81,974	90,503	90,251
Maimana	62,829	71,291	70,181	76,338
Farah	31,362	46,811	45,200	25,566
Parwan	51,952	60,268	59,892	63,308
Ghazni	63,782	70,499	73,403	82,192
Badakhshan	31,502	37,206	40,370	39,047
Girishk	33,987	37,314	40,266	46,619
Shiberghan	17,228	79,342	90,469	83,109
Gherat	----	16,607	16,172	18,719
Orezgan	----	14,517	19,280	29,958
Bamian	----	15,432	15,819	17,124
Taluqan	----	----	40,178	50,053
Total	2,603,115	6,059,517	5,270,942	8,431,225

-- nil or negligable

Source: Ministry of Communications

A-39: Income of Postal Services in Foreign Exchange

Source	1336 1957/58	1340 1961/62	1341 1962/63	1342 1963/64
Sales of Stamps				
Dollars	6,084	163,705	115,869	142,859
Afghanis	196,803	5,295,856	3,748,362	6,471,500
Transit Services and Parcels				
Dollars	22,852	64,547	87,459	390,791
Afghanis	739 ,265	2,088,101	2,829,298	5,472,831
Total				
Dollars	28,936	228,252	188,589	263,650
Afghanis	936,068	7,383,958	6,100,854	11,943,331

The conversion rate is $1.= 32,35 afs, except for the year 1342 where $1. = 45.30 afs was used.

Source: Ministry of Communications

A-40: Number of Switchboards and Their Capacities

Particulars	1336 1957/58	1340 1961/62	1341 1962/63	1342 1963/64
No. of Switchboards	192	239	263	265
Switchboards Capacity (Number of Lines)	7,659	9,904	10,249	11, 619

Source: Ministry of Communications

A-41: Number of Tele[illegible]

Particulars	1336 1957/58	1340 1961/62	1341 1962/63	1342 1963/64
Official	1,592	2,223	2,404	2,667
Private	2,246	3,776	4,313	5,334
Service	190	239	212	238
Total	4,028	6,238	6,929	8, 239

Source: Ministry of Communications

A-42: Income from Telephone Services
(afghanis)

Source	1336 1957/58	1340 1961/62	1341 1962/63	1342 1963/64
Official	930,107	3,258,581	3,000,356	3,216,680
Private	1,200,649	4,451,572	5,903,761	7,051,415
Trunk	1,087,412	2,593,804	2,869,741	3,168,060
Repair	109,237	121,904	213,360	157,944
Sale of Telephone Supplies	1,806,488	710,512	2,294,844	1,231,715
Total	5,133,893	11,136,374	14,282,067	14,825,814

Source: Ministry of Communications

A-4[illegible]: Wireless Telephone Calls by Station, From Kabul

Station		1336 1957/58	1340 1961/62	1341 1962/63	1342 1963/64
Herat	Incoming	391	2,732	3,999	3,437
	Outgoing	290	2,023	2,767	2,614
Maimana	Incoming	105	1,059	1,150	1,314
	Outgoing	102	782	916	969
Badakshan	Incoming	-	265	548	507
	Outgoing	-	189	519	521
Kundus	Incoming	212	3,649	3,604	3,231
	Outgoing	264	3,046	3,475	3,372
Mazar	Incoming	339	3,422	2,076	317
	Outgoing	455	2,524	780	82
Shiberghan	Incoming	-	---	65	273
	Outgoing	-	---	47	165
Khanabad	Incoming	-	36	641	912
	Outgoint	-	45	543	721
Taluqan	Incoming	-	—	74	334
	Outgoing	-	—	75	339
Sherkhan-Bandar	Incoming	-	372	780	616
	Outgoing	-	364	772	588
Pulikhumri	Incoming	98	322	213	29
	Outgoing	165	184	128	19
Kandahar	Incoming	222	720	381	59
	Outgoing	160	370	134	18
Total	Incoming	1,367	12,627	13,531	11,050
	Outgoint	1,436	9,527	10,158	9,409

Source: Ministry of Communications

NOTE: The figures for 1336 represent only the last seven months when service first began. Service to Mazar, Pulikhumri and Kandahar, was discontinued in Jauza of 1342 and was replaced by carrier system.

A-44: Wireless Telephone Call Revenues by Station, From Kabul

Station		1336 1957/58	1340 1961/62	1341 1962/63	1342 1963/64
Herat	Incoming	10,948	76,496	111,972	96,236
	Outgoing	8,120	56,644	77,476	73,192
Maimana	Incoming	2,940	29,652	32,200	37,352
	Outgoing	2,856	21,896	25,648	27,132
Badakshan	Incoming	-	6,360	13,152	12,168
	Outgoing	-	4,536	12,456	12,504
Kunduz	Incoming	4,240	72,980	72,080	64,620
	Outgoing	5,280	60,920	69,500	67,440
Mazar	Incoming	6,780	68,440	41,520	6,340
	Outgoing	9,100	50,480	15,600	1,640
Shiberghan	Incoming	-	---	1,560	6,552
	Outgoing	-	---	1,128	3,960
Khanabad	Incoming	-	720	12,820	18,240
	Outgoing	-	900	10,860	14,420
Taluqan	Incoming	-	---	1,480	6,680
	Outgoing	-	---	1,500	6,780
Sherkhan-Bandar	Incoming	-	7,440	15,600	12,320
	Outgoing	-	7,280	15,440	11,176
Pulikhumri	Incoming	1,568	5,152	3,408	580
	Outgoing	2,640	2,944	2,048	380
Kandahar	Incoming	3,552	11,520	6,096	1,180
	Outgoint	2,560	5,920	2,144	360
Total	Incoming	30,028	278,760	311,888	262,268
	Outgoing	30,556	211,520	233,800	218,984

Source: Ministry of Communications

NOTE: The figures for 1336 represent only the last seven months when service first began. Service to Mazar, Pulikhumri and Kandahar was discontinued in Jauza of 1342 and was replaced by carrier system.

A-45: Number of Telegraph Offices and Telegraphic Equipments

Particulars	1336 1957/58	1340 1961/62	1341 1962/63	1342 1963/64
Number of Telegraph Offices	270	285	300	305
Number of point-to-point domestic telegraphic circuits	8	11	13	16
Number of point-to-point international telegraphic circuits	9	10	10	10
Number of switching centers	10	10	7	7

A-46: Number of Cables Exchanged Through Telegraph Offices and Report Thereof in Afghanis

	1336 1957/58	1340 1961/62	1341 1962/63	1342 1963/64
Incoming	465,588	212,043	225,250	213,598
Outgoing	362,698	197,065	199,748	186,920
Receipts	8,014,903	13,827,870	11,330,057	18,224,642

Source: Ministry of Communications

A-47: Radios Imported and Income From Radio Licensing and Rental in Afghanis

Particulars	1336 1957/58	1340 1961/62	1341 1962/63	1342 1963/64
No. of Radios Imported	7,896	19,617	13,931	22,024
License Income	57,050	176,200	116,305	213,340
Rental of Radio Sets	4,416	11,500	31,165	20,700

Source: Kabul Radio

A-48: Number of Schools, Students, and Graduates, 1335, 1340-1342

Type of School	1335			1340			1341	
	Number	Students	Graduates	Number	Students	Graduates	Number	Students
Village								
Male	384	16,241	n.a.	693	39,463	n.a.	723	45,405
Female				95	4,659	n.a.	97	4,753
Primary								
Male	328	89,660	5,487	465	145,241	9,653	469	159,791
Female	20	10,012	652	68	23,745	1,594	73	28,405
Secondary								
Male	23	3,705	519	43	8,748	1,400	49	10,777
Female	4	881	119	6	2,431	398	11	3,683
Senior High								
Male	14	900	145	16	2,287	448	17	2,297
Female	2	188	27	6	628	92	7	818
Vocational								
Male	21	3,451	521	30	6,122	907	34	7,773
Female								
University Faculties								
Male	7	830	144	10	1,751	223	10	1,759
Female	1	44	20	1	236	6	1	284
Total	804	125,912	7,634	1,436	235,311	n.a.	1,491	265,145
Male	777	114,787	6,816	1,257	203,612	n.a.	1,302	227,802
Female	27	11,125	818	179	31,699	n.a.	189	37,343

n.a. - not available
a/ less than .5%

	1342			Percentage Increase 1341 over 1335			Percentage Increase 1342 over 1341		
raduates	Number	Students	Graduates	Number	Students	Graduates	Number	Students	Graduates
8,159	837	58,126	n.a.	88	180	n.a.	16	28	n.a.
307	132	7,431	n.a.	-	-	-	36	56	n.a.
10,574	486	178,287	11,954	43	78	93	4	12	13
1,293	82	33,160	2,046	265	184	98	12	17	58
1,595	68	14,006	1,895	113	191	207	39	30	19
298	15	3,295	305	175	250	150	36	7	2
480	18	2,730	574	21	155	231	6	19	20
153	7	819	175	250	335	467	0	a/	15
1,411	51	9,494	1,935	62	125	171	50	22	37
	2	345	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
286	10	2,032	286	43	112	99	0	16	0
14	1	472	38	0	546	-40	0	66	171
24,570	1,709	310,197	n.a.	65	111	222	15	17	n.a.
22,505	1,470	264,675	n.a.	68	98	230	13	16	n.a.
2,065	239	45,522	n.a.	600	236	152	26	22	n.a.

A-49: Kabul University, Number of Students and Graduates by Faculty, 1335, 1340-1342

	1335		1340		1341		1342		Percentage of Increase			
									1341 over 1335		1342 over 1341	
Faculty	Students	Graduates	Students	Graduates	Students	Graduates	Students	Graduates	Students	Graduates	Students	Graduates
Medicine	186	33	440	46	372	61	644	60	100	85	73	13
Law	197	44	264	38	311	58	396	60	58	32	27	3
Science	210	15	407	25	341	32	204	28	62	113	-40	-12
Letters - Men	85	15	366	46	352	45	369	76	314	200	5	69
- Women	44	20	1/	1/	2/	2/	2//	2/	---	---	---	---
Theology	98	37	83	18	88	24	86	14	-10	-35	-2	-42
Agriculture	24	---	131	23	140	28	137	25	483	---	-2	-11
Engineering	30	---	132	12	174	6	209	17	480	---	20	1[illegible]
Economics	---	---	136	21	168	27	266	25	---	---	58	-7
Pharmacy	---	---	28	---	40	11	75	10	---	---	88	-9
Home Economics	---	----	---	---	20	---	30	---	---	---	50	---
Education	---	---	---	---	37	---	88	---	---	---	138	---
TOTAL	874	164	1,987	229	2,043	292	2,504	324	134	78	23	11

1/ Included under Faculty of Letters for men.
2/ Included under Faculty of Science.

A-[illegible]: Number of Provincial Schools, Teachers and Students,

Provinces		1335 Schools	Teachers	Students	134 Schools
Kabul :	Male	130	1176	34,380	156
	Female	17	305	8,919	35
Kandahar :	Male	90	260	8,789	72
	Female	1	12	370	8
Herat :	Male	77	355	9,017	93
	Female	3	23	752	[illegible]
Mazar :	Male	75	321	9,834	82
	Female	1	11	461	13
Katagan :	Male	66	247	9,927	111
	Female	3	12	351	15
Nangarhar :	Male	95	255	12,393	144
	Female	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17
Paktia :	Male	25	166	5,287	82
	Female	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2
Parwan :	Male	66	255	10,116	81
	Female	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21
Ghazni :	Male	25	122	3,194	64
	Female	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6
Girishk :	Male	24	64	1,920	61
	Female	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2
Farah :	Male	31	102	3,156	64
	Female	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8
Maimana :	Male	33	119	3,781	50
	Female	1	6	159	18
Badakhshan :	Male	40	91	3,172	68
	Female	1	5	113	6
Shiberghan :	Male	1/	n.a.	n.a.	46
	Female	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6
Ghorat :	Male	1/	1/	1/	34
	Female	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bamiyan :	Male	2/	2/	2/	22
	Female	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6
Orozgan :	Male	3/	3/	3/	17
	Female	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1
Taluqan :	Male	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Female	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total :	Male	777	3,633	114,967	1,257
	Female	27	374	11,125	179
Grand Total:		804	4,007	126,092	1,436

1/ Included in Herat and Kabul   3/ Included in Parwan and Kabu

2/ Included in Kandahar   n.a. not available

1335, 1340-1342

	1341			1342		
Students	Schools	Teachers	Students	Schools	Teachers	Students
55,255	158	1527	61,501	177	1672	68,348
17,577	37	599	19,981	46	660	22,399
10,286	85	338	10,602	112	354	13,816
979	9	29	1,215	14	42	1,495
14,138	96	392	14,752	105	~~440~~	17,704
2,375	14	63	2,844	17	72	3,357
[illegible]	89	221	15,398	91	268	[illegible]
1,998	13	69	2,664	14	65	2,855
19,976	67	223	13,012	80	302	15,292
2,019	13	44	2,193	12	17	2,124
[illegible]	142	670	22,353	152	598	22,998
1,198	18	25	900	23	32	2,780
10,887	79	251	13,220	97	218	16,024
89	2	4	68	2	3	141
13,997	87	303	16,100	92	329	17,644
1,514	22	42	1,993	27	44	2,441
7,607	64	162	8,737	77	217	10,871
371	7	12	548	9	10	706
5,880	62	126	6,940	80	169	11,480
137	2	6	208	3	9	306
5,566	62	147	6,808	69	165	7,830
404	8	13	546	8	14	670
7,506	59	153	8,810	63	215	10,361
1,709	20	41	2,102	25	43	2,954
6,451	68	130	7,248	79	142	9,086
514	6	14	631	8	16	780
6,041	48	99	6,979	57	124	9,480
538	6	15	699	7	21	1,100
2,588	33	50	3,236	41	69	4,244
n.a.	1	1	18	9	8	276
2,104	25	56	2,620	35	102	2,925
220	4	6	257	7	11	387
1,412	20	35	1,445	29	59	2,392
47	1	4	106	1	3	140
n.a.	49	136	7,441	52	123	8,233
n.a.	6	10	369	8	9	611
203,612	1,291	5,019	227,802	1,460	5,571	264,675
31,689	189	992	37,342	238	1,072	45,522
235,301	1,482	6,011	265,144	1,698	6,643	310,197

A-51: Educational Summary, 1335, 1340-1342

	1335	1340	1341	1342	Percentage Increase 1341 over 1335	Percentage Increase 1342 over 1341
Kabul University						
Full-time teachers:						
Male	55	203	261	316	375	21
Female	0	3	3	13	-	333
Part-time teachers						
Male	45	61	34	51	-24	50
Female	0	0	5	5	-	0
Foreign teachers	21	36	111	62	429	-44
All Other Schools						
Number						
Male	770	1,247	1,292	1,460	68	13
Female	26	178	188	238	623	27
Students						
Male	113,957	201,861	226,043	262,643	98	16
Female	11,081	31,463	37,059	45,050	234	22
Teachers						
Male	4,007	5,983	5,019	5,571	-	11
Female			992	1,072	-	8
Average number of teachers per school	5	4	4	4		
Average number of students per school	157	164	178	181		
Average number of students per teacher	31	39	44	46		